FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 205 23 October 1978

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's 'Arafat Receives Messages From Soviet Leaders A 1
Palestinian Personalities Explain Meeting with Saunders A 1
[Amman AR-RA'Y 21 Oct]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Will Not Seek Postponement of Baghdad Summit C 1
Meets With PLO Officials C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

King Khalid To Visit Washington 27 October C 1
Second Deputy Prime Minister Meets With U.S. Ambassador C 1
Arab Foreign Ministers Arrive in Jidda C 2
Iraqi Minister Arrives C 2
YAR Minister Arrives C 2
Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Leaves for Khartoum C 2
Mauritanian President Saleck Arrives for Talks With Prince Fahd C 2

UAE

OPEC General Secretary Arrives, Makes Statement C 2
AL-ITTIHAD Views 'Positive Factors' in Egypt's Position C 3

YEMEN--PDRY

2,000 Armed YAR Tribesmen Reportedly Arrive in Support C 3
YSP Secretary General Receives DPFLP's Hawatimah C 4

YEMEN--YAR

20,000 Reportedly Flee PDRY; Fighting in South C 4

EGYPT

REUTER: As-Sadat Sends Draft Back for Further Study D 1
As-Sadat Discusses Washington Talks With Newsmen 21 Oct D 1
Cairo Continues Reportage on Washington Talks D 2
Agreement Announced 21 Oct D 2
22 Oct Meeting D 2
'Ali, Ghali Interviewed D 3
Another 'Ali Interview D 5
Vice President Mubarak Arrives in London From Paris D 6
Meets With Callaghan D 6

Al-Baz Leaves London To Return to Washington D 6
Conclusion of Egyptian Opposition Statement on Camp David Part Four [Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 13 Oct] D 6
As-Sadat Holds Meeting With Party Secretariat D 11
Egypt Agrees To Extension of UNEF Mandate D 11

IRAQ

Foreign Ministry Makes Statement on UN Anniversary E 1

JORDAN

Arab-Soviet Friendship Societies Issue Statement F 1
AD-DUSTUR Reports U.S. Envoy Saunders' TV Interview [Amman AD-DUSTUR 21 Oct] F 1
Saunders Leaves Amman F 3
U.S.-JORDANIAN Dialog To Continue Despite Differences F 3
AD-DUSTUR Views Israeli, Egyptian Positions on Linkage [Amman AD-DUSTUR 22 Oct] F 4
Papers Say Peace Must Be Based on Mutual Security F 5
Envoys Leave for Saudi Arabia with Husayn Message F 5
Return Home F 5

LEBANON

Saudi Ambassador Meets With President Sarkis G 1
Sarkis Requests Deterrent Forces Mandate Renewal G 1
Leaves for Vatican G 1
Butrus Briefs Soviet Charge d'Affairs on Bayt ad-Din G 2
Press Decides To Abide by Bayt ad-Din Decision G 2
Cabinet Meets, Upholds Bayt ad-Din Resolutions G 2
Further on Cabinet Meeting G 3
Prime Minister al-Huss Meets With ADF Commander G 3
Majors Haddad, Shidyaq To Be Court-Martialled G 4
Beirut Radio Reports Sudanese Contingent Extension G 4
VOL: Sham'un Welcomes Decision G 5
Amin al-Jumayyil Criticizes Israel, Meets Fatah Leader G 5

SYRIA

Al-Asad Will Visit Baghdad To Discuss 'Confrontation' H 1
Chairs Damascus Front Meeting H 1
Damascus Analyzes Lebanese Scene in Wake of Conference H 1
ATH-THAWRAH Compares Conferences H 2
Newspapers Discuss Cooperation With Iraq H 3
Syrian-Iraqi Borders Reopened H 4
Syrian, Soviet Peace Delegations Exchange Viewpoints H 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Arab Summit Conference Officially Approved I 1
EL MOUDJAHID On Factors Conductive to Saharan Peace [15 Oct] I 1

LIBYA

People's Congress Statement Criticizes Egyptian Regime I 1
Issues Camp David Statement I 2

MOROCCO

Boucetta Comments Following Return From Mauritania I 3

SUDAN

Forces Mandate in Lebanon Extended 3 Months I 3
Cabinet Reviews Outcome of Numayri's Recent Tour I 4
Fatah Member Discusses U.S. Mideast Mistakes With Leaders I 4

WESTERN SAHARA

Paris Reports POLISARIO-Mauritania Talks in Mali I 4

ISRAEL

Dayan, Weizman Return To Consult Israeli Cabinet N 1
Government Issues Statement N 1
Dayan TV Inverview N 1
Carter Holds Secret Meeting With Weizman, Dayan N 5
Egypt Seeks Substantial Changes in Camp David Accords N 5
Dayan, Weizman Optimistic About Peace on Leaving U.S. N 6
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 22 Oct]
Dayan Praises Carter Role [POST 22 Oct] N 7
Remarks on Arrival in Israel N 8
Cabinet Majority Likely To Endorse Washington Agreement N 8
[DAVAR 22 Oct]
Will Demand No Linkage [MA'ARIV 22 Oct] N 9
Oil Experts Leave for Washington To Talk With Egyptians N 9
Economics Expert To Join Peace Talks With Egypt N 10
Israel Delays Arrival of Pentagon Delegation N 10
[MA'ARIV 22 Oct]
Begin, Saunders Confer on Husayn Position on Peace Talks N 10
Saunders Comments on Meeting N 11
Meets West Bank Leaders N 11
Urges Negotiating Team N 12
Yadin Meets With Saunders N 12
Jerusalem Considers Saunders' Visit Failure, Ill-Timed N 12
[DAVAR 22 Oct]
Israeli Position on West Bank Lands Not Yet Finalized N 13
['AL HAMISHMAR 22 Oct]
Allon Wants Knesset Committee Meeting on Peace Talks N 14
Kohen, Shamir Seek Special Knesset Session N 14
Ben-Me'ir Threatens NRP Withdrawal From Cabinet N 14
MK Glass Rejects Remarks N 14

MAFDAL Adopts Decisions on Peace Negotiations N 15
Housing Ministry Continues Building in Qiryat Arba' N 15
New Mayor of Bayt Jala Appointed, Officially Approved N 15
U.S. Oil Company Demands Rights Over 'Alma N 16
[MA'ARIV 20 Oct]

IRAN

Minister of State Azmun: No Limits on Media R 1
One Policeman Killed During Hamadan Demonstrations R 1
Four Soldiers Injured by Grenade in Qom R 1
Egyptian Vice President Arrives With Message for Shah R 1

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM SOVIET LEADERS

JN190900Y Voice of Arab Syria [Clandestine] in Arabic to Syria 0800 GMT 19 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, yesterday received messages from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Reporting this, the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, says that the two messages deal with the current Arab situation and the Soviet position on the Camp David agreements. The messages were conveyed to 'Arafat by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut.

PALESTINIAN PERSONALITIES EXPLAIN MEETING WITH SAUNDERS

JN210955Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Oct 78 pp 1,13 JN

[Text] Amman--We have received an explanation from Antun 'Atallah and 'Ali ad-Dajani concerning the meeting held Thursday night in Amman between Palestinian personalities and Harold Saunders and attended, in addition to 'Atallah and ad-Dajani, by 'Umar an-Nabulsi, Dr Sari Nasir, Subhi al-Qasim, 'Ali az-Zu'bi and Dr 'Afif Kafina. The explanation says:

We and other brothers responded to the invitation of the U.S. ambassador in Amman to meet "and exchange views" with Mr Harold Saunders. This was not because of any representational character we possess but as persons who have felt the importance to express their opinion on current developments without deviating from the framework of basic principles. We did not know who was and who was not invited to this meeting. Furthermore, the talk was no more than an exploration of viewpoints.

Mr Harold Saunders said that the current position the United States is presenting is what President Carter is able to achieve at this stage. He also said that indirect contacts had been made with the PLO but without results because the PLO has not approved UN Resolution 242 and what followed it. Mr Saunders added that since it is the opinion of the United States that it is essential at this stage to begin contacts with the Palestinians, it was considered to begin these contacts with the residents of the occupied territory. The American viewpoint is to open the door to discussion.

Our viewpoint, which is also the viewpoint of those who spoke at the meeting, can be summed up in the following four points:

1. Guaranteeing complete withdrawal, including Arab Jerusalem.

2. Guaranteeing the Palestinian people's sovereignty over their land and right of self-determination.

3. Nonestablishment of any Israeli settlements during the stages prior to the exercise of the right of self-determination.

4. The issuance of a declaration, statement or document by the American side affirming that Israel will not violate these principles so everything will be clear at the end of the transitional period and during the exercise of the right of self-determination and sovereignty. We have explained all these matters very clearly, and if the talk expanded to cover other details it was within the framework of the above-mentioned principles. Mr Saunders listened to all that carefully. We said to him at the end that we have great faith in the wisdom of our brothers in the West Bank and Gaza and in their good appreciation of matters. We are sure that they consider the objective to be the same for us and for them. The conferees asserted that the United States has large interests in this area and that it is in its interest to firmly support the principles leading to a just and comprehensive settlement.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER WILL NOT SEEK POSTPONEMENT OF BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD211958Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that Kuwait will not ask for the postponement of the holding of the Arab summit meeting in Baghdad. He said in a statement distributed by the Kuwaiti news agency that the date for the conference was fixed during the visit of Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, to the region. He added that he did not know whether some Arab countries had asked for the postponement of the conference or had left the fixing of its date to the foreign ministers who will meet in Baghdad at the end of this month.

Meets With PLO Officials

LD211140Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, met before noon today the PLO official accredited in Kuwait and the Gulf, (Abu al-Adib) and the acting director of the PLO office in Kuwait ('Awni Abd Battash).

(Abu al-Adib) said in a statement distributed by the Kuwaiti news agency that he thanked the foreign minister for Kuwait's support for the Palestinian people at the United Nations. He added that at the meeting the situation in Lebanon was reviewed in light of the recent Bayt ad-Din meeting. (Abu al-Adib) expressed the hope that the cease-fire in Lebanon would be real and would lead to cessation of the bleeding of the Arab nation so that it can face the difficult stage which at present it confronts. Then he expressed the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit meeting in Baghdad would achieve the required success.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID TO VISIT WASHINGTON 27 OCTOBER

LD211202Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Statement from the Royal Court:

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al'Sa'ud, monarch of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is to pay a visit to Washington on Friday, 27 October, 1978 to have lunch at the invitation of His Excellency U.S. President Jimmy Carter, following the surgery on his majesty in Cleveland Hospital.

SECOND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD221954Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, received his excellency the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom at 1400 today. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was attended by several members of the U.S. Embassy staff.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE IN J'DDA

Iraqi Minister Arrives

JN211218Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 21 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Jidda, 21 October--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Jidda at noon today on a short visit to Saudi Arabia. Dr Hammadi has brought a message from Saddam Husayn, RCC vice chairman, to His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the regent and crown prince. The message deals with the current Arab situation.

Dr Hammadi will leave for At-Ta'if later today to meet with Prince Fahd, who is currently inspecting the districts of Al-Baha and At-Ta'if.

YAR Minister Arrives

LD211900Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 21 Oct 78,SNA--YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj arrived in Jidda this evening for a visit to the Kingdom during which he is due to meet Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. On his arrival at Jidda airport, the Yemeni foreign minister was welcomed by Salim Sunbul, head of the protocol section at the Foreign Ministry, Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western region, and by Hamud al-Jayfi, YAR ambassador to the Kingdom, and by a delegate of the royal protocol.

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY LEAVES FOR KHARTOUM

LD211026Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda-Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thanyan, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, left Jidda this morning for Khartoum on an official mission.

MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT SALECK ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH PRINCE FAHD

LD211020Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the Mauritanian Government, arrived at 1115 this morning at Al-Hawiyah Airport, At-Ta'if, on a 3-day visit to the Kingdom. His welcomers at the airport were headed by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz, regent and crown prince.

Official talks between His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck are to start tomorrow morning.

UAE

OPEC GENERAL SECRETARY ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN222049Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1945 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Mr 'Ali Jidah, OPEC general secretary, arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening on a 2-day visit to the UAE. In a statement, Mr Jidah said he will hold talks with Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral wealth, on the issues to be discussed by the OPEC ministerial conference to be held in Abu Dhabi in December. He said the main issues to be discussed by the conference will be oil prices, especially in view of the deterioration of dollar prices.

Mr Jidah said that OPEC has always been moderate in its demands, but, naturally, viewpoints of the 13 states in OPEC may differ. Therefore, these differences are usually resolved through discussions before the holding of any conference, he added.

The OPEC secretary will visit Doha on Tuesday after his visit to Abu Dhabi, within his tour of the OPEC states.

AL-ITTIHAD VIEWS 'POSITIVE FACTORS' IN EGYPT'S POSITION

JN211007Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 21 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 October--The Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD deals in its editorial today with the current Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington in light of the acute differences between the Egyptian and Israeli positions.

The paper says that the Egyptian side to the talks at Blair House insists on basic principles such as linking evacuation from Sinai with the future of the other Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. The Egyptian position is also based on the necessity that the proposed peace agreement be considered as a transition agreement to be reviewed after the 5-year period.

The paper points to the contradictory Israeli position and says that the Israeli side rejects the idea of linkage between liberating Sinai and liberating the other occupied Arab territories. The Israeli side considers the Palestinian cause an issue of refugees and not an issue of people's rights and land which cannot be relinquished.

The paper adds that in view of this, the Israeli side rejects the transitional character of the agreement and considers it an eternal catholic political marriage between Cairo and Tel Aviv, legalizing and deepening the objective of diminishing Egypt's position and isolating it from the Arab nation.

Concluding its editorial, the paper calls on the Arabs to watch for such positive factors in the Egyptian position. The paper also calls on the Arabs to show more understanding for this position at government, popular and information levels. It also says that such understanding must be reflected in a new Arab viewpoint to be submitted at the forthcoming Baghdad summit to foil imperial--Zionist schemes aimed at depriving Egypt of the Arab nation and vice versa.

YEMEN--PDRY

2,000 ARMED YAR TRIBESMEN REPORTEDLY ARRIVE IN SUPPORT

LD221500Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Text] Two thousand nationalist tribesmen and shaykhs arrived with all their weapons last night in the territory of Democratic Yemen from the northern part of the homeland to congratulate us on the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party; to take part in the 15th anniversary celebrations of the 14 October revolution; to express their rejection of external interference in the internal affairs of the northern part of the homeland; and to fight under the leadership of the democratic front in the northern part of the homeland; for a flourishing, progressive and independent Yeman and for the achievement of Yemeni unity.

It is expected that those who arrived will hold a press conference tomorrow at the main fairground to be attended by representatives of the local, Arab and international press and news agencies.

YSP SECRETARY GENERAL RECEIVES DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH

LD2220547 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, received a delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], led by brother Nayif Hawatimah, DPFLP secretary general, in his office this morning.

The meeting was attended on the Yemeni side by brothers Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, and 'Ali Badhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee.

Brother Nayif Hawatimah discussed with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il a number of issues connected with the developing struggle, relations between the YSP and the Palestinian resistance movement, as well as the events and developments in the Arab region resulting from the capitulatory course of the As-Sadat regime, which was climaxed by the treacherous Camp David agreements.

Brother Nayif Hawatimah arrived in Aden this morning on a visit which will last several days and during which he will hold talks with YSP officials concerning developments in the Arab region.

Brother Hawatimah declared on arrival that all the issues on the agenda of the Arab revolution would be discussed during the talks. He expressed confidence that his talks would be fruitful and effective by virtue of the fraternal struggle relations uniting the leaders and militants of the YSP and the DPFLP.

He went on to say that Arab national liberation groups and the situation in the Middle East were taking a sharp turn in which imperialism, Zionism and the Arab defeatists led by As-Sadat were in the process of imposing an absolute imperialist hegemony over the Middle East and insuring Israel's expansionist ambitions at the expense of the Palestinian and Arab peoples. Meanwhile, he said, the forces of the Palestinian revolution and all the forces of Arab steadfastness were moving to confront the situation to defeat and triumph over them.

YEMEN--YAR

20,000 REPORTEDLY FLEE PDRY; FIGHTING IN SOUTH

JN2013377 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] The YAR has opened its arms to more than 20,000 Yemeni citizens who arrived in YAR territory after fleeing from the south.

Reports from the southern sector of the homeland say that armed conflict continues between the so-called militia and the armed forces. It is recalled that the armed forces reject and oppose the line of the regime and its crimes against the citizens. These crimes are mainly aimed at liquidation of the regular armed forces. Reports add that the fighting between the militia and the armed forces has spread to most of the provinces in the southern sector of the homeland. Eyewitnesses say that hundreds have been killed on the two sides. The ruling clique is burying the dead bodies in mass graves. The armed forces, known for their support to Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali who was assassinated by the ruling clique in Aden, are using heavy weapons in the confrontation with the so-called Militia of the Patriotic Front. This confrontation has resulted in many casualties especially among leaders and members of the militia.

REUTER: AS-SADAT SENDS DRAFT BACK FOR FURTHER STUDY

WA230908 London REUTER in English at 0901 GMT 23 Oct 78 WA

[Text] Cairo, Oct 23, REUTER--President Anwar as-Sadat has sent back the final draft of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel for further study by the delegations in Washington, the Egyptian presidential spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Sa'd Zaghlul Nasir, said: "President as-Sadat has sent instructions to the Egyptian delegation in Washington saying that the draft needs further study in some of its parts."

The spokesman told REUTER President as-Sadat made a thorough study of the draft with Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Mrs Amal 'Uthman, who is an expert in international law, and reached the decision that some parts of the draft need further examination.

He added: "This study is necessary before the treaty can be ready for signature." The spokesman would not say which parts of the draft treaty needed to be clarified.

Mrs 'Uthman is also Egypt's minister of social affairs.

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES WASHINGTON TALKS WITH NEWSMEN 21 OCT

NC212240Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 October--In a statement to newsmen this evening, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat said he cannot predict when the current Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington will conclude. President as-Sadat also said that in the past few days he has been following the reports arriving from the Egyptian delegation in Washington on the progress of the talks. He said the latest report he received was yesterday and he discussed it this evening with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs Dr Amal 'Uthman, who is a professor of international law.

In answer to a question, President as-Sadat said there are points of agreement and points of disagreement between Egypt and Israel and this is natural. Asked about the points of disagreement, President as-Sadat said: I cannot divulge them.

Asked whether the differences between Egypt and Israel at the Washington talks are tantamount to a crisis, President as-Sadat said: As you know, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman have returned to Israel and will go back to Washington. There are certain points of disagreement. Let us hope that they will return to Washington with a clear mandate to deal with these differences and to reach an agreement on them. However, I believe it is very natural for there to be areas of agreement and disagreement, but the important thing is that we have a clear base on which both of us are working--that is the Camp David agreements.

Asked whether he could disclose these differences, President as-Sadat said: I cannot be more specific about these differences. I cannot--or rather I prefer not--to disclose them because it was proved at the Camp David talks that secrecy was very important. Believe me, the success of the talks at Camp David was more than 80 percent due to this secrecy.

Asked what importance he attaches to the link between an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and an agreement on the West Bank and the Palestinian question and whether this issue is critical or important as far as he is concerned, President as-Sadat said: Yes, this is so; it is the most critical question.

President as-Sadat added: In 1967 we not only lost Sinai but also the Gaza Strip, which was under Egyptian administration. In the West Bank there is a very critical problem: that of Jerusalem. This problem concerns not only me, but 700 million Arabs and Moslems.

Asked whether the talks will collapse if the Israelis insist on not accepting this, President as-Sadat said: It is premature to say this.

CAIRO CONTINUES REPORTAGE ON WASHINGTON TALKS

Agreement Announced 21 Oct

NC2200187 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2340 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Text] In answer to inquiries from the radio team, Muhammad Haqqi, official spokesman of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington talks, announced tonight that the Egyptian and Israeli sides have agreed on the final draft of the peace agreement after 10 days of talks and after U.S. President Carter intervened with the revised U.S. draft.

Muhammad Haqqi said that President Carter intervened three times to overcome the difficulties obstructing the progress of the talks. Haqqi affirmed that from the first days of the talks it became clear that President Carter was participating in the thinking and the drafting almost as one of the members of the participating delegations. It also became clear that he was contributing his constructive views in everything pertaining to the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Concerning the U.S. commitment as a full partner in the peace talks, Haqqi explained that the United States has affirmed its participation through its replies to the questions asked by King Husayn concerning the Camp David agreements. Haqqi added that Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed the full and strong U.S. commitment as a basic partner in the talks. Haqqi noted that President Carter also met yesterday with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Concluding his statement, the official spokesman of the Egyptian delegation affirmed that establishing the foundations for peace is a much more difficult thing than waging a military war.

22 Oct Meetings

NC2216207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 22 October--The Egyptian and U.S. sides to the peace talks met in plenary session this afternoon to hold consultations and discuss the supplements to the draft peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the defense minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, and Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, will meet with the Arab ambassadors in Washington during a dinner which Egypt's Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal will give this evening. This will be the second meeting between the two ministers and the Arab ambassadors since the talks opened on 12 October.

George Sherman, the official spokesman of the conference, will hold a press conference this afternoon. He will discuss the intensive contacts which have taken place between President Carter and the Egyptian and Israeli delegations since Friday. These contacts have helped to narrow the differences between the two sides over fundamental issues, including the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Informed sources say that the financial commitments which Israel is demanding from the United States to compensate for Israel's withdrawal from all Sinai are still a subject of discussion between the United States and Israel. These sources say that Israel claims compensation of about $4 billion for evacuating Sinai, including the airbases there, the cost of which is estimated at $2 billion.

'Ali, Ghali Interviewed

NC222010Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Unidentified Cairo Radio correspondent's Washington interview with Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian defense minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington talks, and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In your capacity as head of the Egyptian delegation, can you tell our listeners exactly what has been achieved following 10 days of talks.

[Hasan 'Ali] The talks are actually continuing as far as the main principles of the draft treaty are concerned. There were various viewpoints on the part of the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli sides. Each delegation had its own initial viewpoint. The three sides have almost reached an identity of views thanks to President Carter's intervention in the talks in the past 2 days. This has resulted in a great deal of progress being achieved. We hope that the agreement or the draft agreement reached in principle will be approved by the governments concerned if they decide so.

There is no need to send someone from the Egyptian delegation or the head of the delegation to Cairo because we are in constant contact with the president. We are conveying the picture to him at firsthand and he in turn is following it at firsthand. We are also constantly receiving instructions. We are awaiting the president's view on the draft agreement reached.

[Question] Is the Israeli delegation supposed to return with the final draft of the treaty or has it traveled to Israel to hold consultations requiring a revision of the draft?

[Hasan 'Ali] We hope that the Israeli delegation will return with the final draft of the treaty or with a mandate to reach an agreement. This is what we hope.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Hasan 'Ali] It may be that the Israeli delegation has limited authority which it cannot get around and therefore it has returned to Israel for consultations with its government.

[Question] Dr Ghali, the new revised draft, as George Sherman has said, is the result of 1 week of talks. Can we say that the draft is a compromise between the Egyptian and Israeli viewpoints?

[Ghali] In fact, any draft is always a compromise between the various views. I can say that the new draft is not only a compromise between the Egyptian view and the Israeli view but also a compromise with the U.S. view. The U.S. side participated as a full partner in these talks. Sometimes it supported the Egyptian view and sometimes it supported the Israeli view. In some cases, it submitted a third view which supported neither the Israeli view nor the Egyptian view.

[Question] Can it be said that the new draft is more favorable to the Egyptian views since the U.S. side tends to support the Egyptian viewpoint?

[Ghali] In fact this is not true. In some clauses we find that the Israeli demands have been satisfied. We cannot say that the draft supports the Egyptian side at the expense of the Israeli side or vice versa. This is an inaccurate view of events. The important thing is to find a compromise formula that will satisfy both sides. Consequently, I cannot say that the draft favors A or favors B. The whole process aims at achieving peace. Peace requires finding a big common denominator. This big common denominator naturally must be in the interest of the two sides.

[Question] Are Dayan and Weizman taking the new draft to Israel with them?

[Ghali] Of course, Dayan and Weizman are taking the new draft with them. They want to obtain the approval of the Israeli prime minister. We also have sent this draft to the president and we are awaiting his approval.

I must add that this draft requires the approval of President as-Sadat and the Israeli prime minister. Moreover, there are military and technical appendixes which have not yet been drafted. Agreement has been reached on some basic principles but these principles have not yet been drafted. In other words, these general principles must be transformed into clauses and provisions. This is a long process which requires a lot of time and great effort.

[Question] You have said that you are awaiting the approval of the president and also the approval of the Israeli prime minister. When are you expecting such approval to be received?

[Ghali] As for the president, I have no idea; it is he who will decide. According to the latest information, he has formed a committee in Cairo to scrutinize this draft. When the ideas and amendments which the president may propose arrive, we will begin writing a new draft.

[Question] During the absence of the two Israeli ministers in Israel, will there be contacts between the members of the two delegations and at what level?

[Ghali] Of course, the contacts are continuing. They have a group of experts and we have a group of experts. The experts will draft the military and technical appendixes. [Words indistinct] besides, there are continuing contacts on the bilateral level. [Words indistinct] there are contacts with the U.S. side regarding some topics pertaining to the agreement and its appendixes.

Another 'Ali Interview

NC222335Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2256 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 22 October--Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the defense minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks, has expressed optimism about the possibility of the other parties in the Middle East conflict participating in finding a settlement which would end the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed hope that Syria would participate in this settlement to implement (?the provisions) of the Camp David agreement on the Golan Heights and that Jordan and the Palestinians would participate in the discussions on the transfer of power in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and on the application of autonomy in the next phase.

In a statement to Adib Andrawus, the MENA correspondent in Washington, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that through the Camp David agreement Egypt is bearing its full responsibility in solving the Palestinian question. He said that the concept of linkage [between the two Camp David frameworks] is contained in the agreement on Siani in the sense that the agreement on Sinai should be a first step toward a comprehensive solution, and herein lies the significance of the agreement on Sinai as far as the concept of linkage is concerned. He added: We hope that all Palestinian sides will participate and that they will unify their position to help solve their issue.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: The question of the linkage has been one of the main topics of the discussions. Egypt adheres to the spirit of Camp David as represented by the comprehensive solution and the Sinai agreement. He went on: President Carter has personally contributed to the finding of a suitable formula for the next steps which must be taken. He pushed matters toward the final solution and toward a solution to the problem of the West Bank and Gaza and the legitimate demands of the Palestinians.

Asked about the question of normal relations, the minister said: The Camp David agreement says that these relations will begin when the stage of phase withdrawal ends.

Regarding Egypt's role in the Arab arena in the next stage, the minister said: As a leading state in the Arab world, Egypt is seeking pan-Arab interests without any deception or slogans. Egypt, in considering the Camp David agreement as a course and framework for the comprehensive solution, is emphasizing its pan-Arab role. The Washington agreement on Sinai is an important step toward the comprehensive solution. We hope that the Arab sides will take similar steps to consolidate peace. There must be a new formula for Arab action and goals. Every effort must be devoted to achieving prosperity and progress for the Arab people. Everybody who is faithful to this Arab nation must carry out a reassessment which takes into consideration the needs of the Arab nation.

Asked about what has been reported regarding the possibility of the agreement being initialed this week, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Weizman are expected to return to Washington on Wednesday to convey the Israeli Government's view on what has been agreed by the parties in Washington. The Egyptian delegation is waiting for directions from President Anwar as-Sadat on the draft agreement.

In the meantime, he said, meetings are taking place among the three sides to discuss certain details related to the military field, the normalization of relations and the economic field. This afternoon, the Egyptian side held consultations with the U.S. side under the chairmanship of Ambassador Alfred Atherton.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES IN LONDON FROM PARIS

NC202020Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 20 Oct 78 NC

[Text] London, 20 October--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived in London from Paris tonight on a 2-day visit. British Prime Minister James Callaghan will receive Vice President Mubarak tomorrow afternoon. Mubarak will hand Callaghan a letter from President Anwar as-Sadat dealing with the situation in the Middle East, the Washington peace talks and bilateral relations. On arrival in London, Vice President Mubarak was met by Egyptian Ambassador in London Samih Anwar. Mubarak will be staying at Claridges during his stay in London.

Meets With Callaghan

NC212104Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Vice President Husni Mubarak this evening met with British Prime Minister James Callaghan at Chequers, the prime minister's country residence some 40 miles from London. During the meeting, Husni Mubarak handed the British prime minister a letter from President Anwar as-Sadat.

The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Samih Anwar, Egypt's ambassador in London, and Dr Usmah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary. On the British side the meeting was attended by the prime minister's private secretary and the Foreign Office assistant under secretary for Middle Eastern affairs and North Africa.

AL-BAZ LEAVES LONDON TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON

NC221855Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] London, 22 October--Dr Usamah al-Baz, first secretary of the Foreign Ministry and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, left London for Washington this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Britain. Dr Usamah al-Baz arrived in London on Friday evening. He briefed Vice President Husni Mubarak on the progress of the peace talks which are now taking place in Washington between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations with the participation of the United States. Dr al-Baz also attended the meeting between Husni Mubarak and British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

CONCLUSION OF EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID

Part Four

LD201007Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 13 Oct 78 pp 18, 19 LD

[Text] France and the European Community--The countries that committed themselves to achieving a satisfactory solution to the Palestinian problem--have expressed reservations regarding the agreement, as have the Vatican and the World Council of Churches, because they want an acceptable solution to the problem of Jerusalem.

UN Secretary General Waldheim also expressed reservations because the agreement is contradictory to several unanimously adopted General Assembly resolutions regarding the rights of Palestinian refugees and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish a national independent state of their own.

The agreement does not enjoy the degree of acceptance in the world necessary as a starting point for dealing with the complex and difficult Middle East problem. There has been no such acceptance in the Arab arena, in the Islamic arena or in the European and international arena in general. It enjoys the unqualified support only of President Carter, who personally called for the Camp David meeting.

The fact that three Egyptian foreign ministers [as published]--Isma'il Fahmi, Muhammad Riyad and Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil--submitted their resignations in succession within a period of 10 months, because they felt unable to accept the policy stemming from the initiative and the concessions made in terms of Egyptian sovereignty and national interests, cannot be taken lightly.

In fact, the Camp David agreements were the logical outcome of the Egyptian Government's initiative, the policy of dealing directly and separately with Israel, of seeking a separate settlement that would be imposed as a fait accompli on the [Arab] parties instead of relying on those parties and moving with them collectively as the parties constituting the only solid base capable of wresting Arab rights. Our party opposed and warned against the consequences of such policy from the outset. Our party warned against separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations as soon as President as-Sadat announced his initiative. Our party continues to oppose this policy. The Camp David agreements have now proved what this policy was bound to lead to.

However, the Camp David agreements involved concessions that went beyond what the initiative itself called for. The principle of separate and direct negotiations with Israel in fact signaled Egypt's separation from the forces of the Arab confrontation states and, immediately after the initiative, encouraged Israel to become more intransigent and inflexible.

Yet the Israeli intransigence was unjustifiable even from the concept of the initiative itself. The Egyptian negotiator made concessions on several points to which he adhered and which he included in the first document submitted at the Camp David talks. These concessions were the reason for the Egyptian foreign minister's resignation. Many Egyptians like Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil had no objection to the Egyptian Government trying the path of direct dealing with Israel. But they reject--just as he rejected--what this direct dealing has led to and the results embodied in the Camp David agreements in particular.

The situation reached such a pitch that the official media found themselves obliged to adopt the Israeli excuses to justify Egypt's attitude in the face of Arab criticism. There is no doubt that many Egyptians have been dismayed by the forsaking of our nation's interests on the pretext that Israel has certain security requirements, when it is well known that it was Egypt that was the target of successive Israeli attacks, that it is Egypt which is occupied and that it is Egypt which was violated.

Nor is there any ground for the excuse--put forward in defense of the Camp David agreement--there is no way of dealing with the Palestinian problem other than in stages, and that what has been agreed on at Camp David, although not quite satisfactory, is only a step in this direction. Such logic would be acceptable only if the concessions were made by a recognized leadership of the Palestinian people; a leadership qualified to speak on their behalf. Otherwise, such concessions would be against the Palestinian people and in favor of Israel. This is a responsibility that the Egyptian Government has no power to shoulder.

A peaceful settlement between Egypt and Israel according to the framework specified in the Camp David agreements not only practically leads to what we have been calling a separate solution but also consecrates the process of terminating and liquidating Egypt's Arabism and Arab affiliation. It establishes Egypt's future alinement with the U.S. strategy in the Arab region and Africa. In view of Israel's supremacy Egypt will have the duty to protect U.S. interests--the oil, copper and uranium of the Arab and African peoples--just as it did in Zaire.

The U.S. defense secretary will shortly visit Egypt and Israel with the aim of making arrangements to equip Egypt militarily so as to be able to carry out its new tasks. A few days ago the U.S. Congress approved the allocation of one-third of U.S. world aid, equally divided, to Egypt and Israel. This may be a reward for the Egyptian Government, but U.S. aid has its well-known negative effects such as those experienced in the Latin American countries, Asia and Africa.

The Camp David agreements unfortunately do not reflect Egypt's inherent strength. Indeed they are much less than what Egypt was offered following the 1967 agreement, and it strongly rejected that at the time out of a desire to preserve its Egyptian and Arab character.

Moreover, the agreements cannot possibly be considered as reflecting the achievements of the October War or its great sacrifices. Also, the Camp David agreements do not reflect the inherent strength of the Arab homeland with its vast natural and manpower resources, its unique strategic position and its oil wealth as a source of prosperity as well as a gigantic weapon against the Arab nation's enemies.

In fact, the Arab homeland is in an acute crisis--the crisis of the Arab national liberation movement, which came to a head following the 1967 defeat and which the Arab revolutionary forces have still not been able to overcome. This crisis had deep repercussions which the Arab nation's enemies, particluarly Israel, exploiting to the maximum. Without serious action to overcome this crisis it will be impossible to attain the Arab nation's goals of total liberation and just peace.

Therefore, the Camp David agreement can be understood only as the imposition of a U.S. peace on Israeli terms as dictated by Begin in his peace plan. Although this plan accepts withdrawal from Sinai, it ignores the core and essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict--the Palestinian problem as the national liberation cause of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own under PLO leadership.

Indeed, in these decisive moments when the fate of Egypt and the Arab region is being decided for many generations to come, it is our right to look ahead with hope to the establishment of a real, comprehensive, just and lasting peace. The Arab-Israeli conflict is bound always to be the fateful and decisive struggle between the Arab national liberation movement, of which Egypt was the leader for many years, and world imperialism, led by the United States, and Israel, which is the latter's principal base in the Arab region.

The United States is today trying to solve this Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with its own concept of peace--peace that will restore U.S. control of the area and of the vast Arab oil deposits and will perpetuate the existence of Zionist Israel and its role in the heart of the Arab homeland. This could achieve a plan which the United States had long been striving to implement in return for the desired withdrawal from Sinai. But Sinai will be returned demilitarized and with incomplete sovereignty because the Egyptian negotiator has abandoned Egypt's Arab position, ignored the Palestinian problem and its future, and opened for Israel the door to the Arab world with its wealth and resources, which has been shut in its face for the past 30 years, and the doors of Africa which were closed in its face because of the October War.

Finally, the Camp David agreements have failed to lay down a framework that insures a just, comprehensive and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis--the solution which the Egyptian and Arab masses rightly expected after long sufferings and sacrifices, just as they have a right to look forward to peace and prosperity.

The Camp David agreements will frustrate Egyptian hopes. In fact, our party expects the Camp David agreements to cause the region to explode with racial, communal, tribal, civil and religious wars and perhaps local and international wars by comparison with which the current civil war in Lebanon will be nothing. The Egyptian Government's intention to implement the Camp David agreements in the face of sweeping opposition from the Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian people, and separately from the other Arab governments indeed presages such a development in the near future.

A decision so grave cannot be taken by a single party of individual regardless of constitutional or moral position. It cannot be approved by the constitutional institutions without real debates. In such a fateful situation the whole of the Egyptian people, with all their constitutional and legal establishments, their mass, professional and trade union organizations and their democratic organizations and political parties, must express their clear view in absolute freedom. Popular opposition must have a full opportunity to express itself objectively in such circumstances.

All the propaganda fanfare designed to obliterate objective discussion is no substitute for free expression. Israel itself, which gained as much as it wanted, made its recent decisions subject to Knesset approval on the question of settlements, thus risking abrogation of the agreements on the grounds that Begin had no mandate to decide on the matter individually.

Our party believes that the present situation is far too serious to be dealt with through personal bid and counterbid or personal conflicts. The Arab-Israeli conflict, however we may try to reduce it to a mere dispute between Egypt and Israel and whether we like it or not, is a comprehensive national struggle.

Egypt, although qualified to lead this struggle in the Arab arena, is liable to lose everything--not only its national status but also its own security. Peace will not return to Egypt while the whole Arab region is plunged into unrest and even wars, whose consequences only God knows. This is simply because the Egyptian problem is of necessity an inseparable part of the Arab problem.

For all these reasons our party, out of a sense of national responsibility and national obligations, declares its rejection of the Camp David agreements and its continued opposition to the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and the results to which it may lead. The party affirms its adherence to the PLO as the party which is solely qualified to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people and to decide what is a just solution to the Palestinian problem--the core and essence of the conflict.

Our party demands the following:

First, the adherence by Egypt and the Arab countries to the Arab attitudes decided on, foremost among which are the Rabat summit resolutions.

Second, the halting of separate negotiations with Israel.

Third, the summoning of the Arab confrontation forces and countries for an urgent meeting to lay the ground for an Arab summit.

Fourth, the widest possible dialog both in Egypt and in the Arab countries, insuring that all the political trends in Egypt and particularly the opposition forces have the right to express their views in complete freedom, so that they can have a real say in formulating the final decision.

Fifth, the summoning of the nationalist Arab forces within the front participating in the Palestinian revolution, to initiate a dialog immediately with the aim of mobilizing the forces of the Arab nation to overcome the present negativism in the Arab situation and achieve unity in a common militant struggle capable of taking initiative and action.

Sixth, an appeal to Saudi Arabia and the Arab oil countries to use the oil weapon against the United States, which has openly revealed its intentions toward Arab causes, and as a weapon to counter the U.S.-Israeli alliance, particularly with regard to the problem of Jerusalem and the Palestinian people's cause.

Seventh, that the honorable Al-Azhar and the Egyptian church be asked to shoulder their religious and national responsibilities in defending the Moslem and Christian Jerusalem and opposing the Zionist plan to Judaize it completely.

Eighth, that the three Egyptian foreign ministers who resigned in protest against the policy of direct negotiations with Israel and the Camp David agreements be invited to the People's Assembly to make statements and give full information at a public session regarding the reasons that led to their resignations and to clarify their stands before Egyptian and Arab public opinion.

Reference to the Egyptian people with their various political factions at this critical stage is the only way for every Egyptian citizen, regardless of his beliefs, to shoulder his historical responsibilities before the government becomes involved in a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel that will have serious consequences for the whole Arab homeland.

AS-SADAT HOLDS MEETING WITH PARTY SECRETARIAT

NC220735Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] In his capacity as leader of the National Democratic Party, President Anwar as-Sadat met last night with members of the party's General Secretariat at the Suez Canal Authority Club in Cairo.

The party's official spokesman, Mansur Hasan, has stated that last night's meeting marked the beginning of a tradition initiated by President as-Sadat, as party leader, to hold unofficial meetings with party members. The spokesman added: President as-Sadat reviewed the situation vis-a-vis the present foreign policy and the current negotiations in Washington. He said these talks are proceeding satisfactorily, although there are some points on which agreement has not been reached yet, which is natural in such negotiations which cannot proceed any faster than they have.

The official spokesman said: We hope the talks will end in accordance with the bases agreed upon and in the same spirit as the Camp David agreements. He added: We are confident that the Washington talks will succeed, God willing.

The official spokesman said that during the meeting, President as-Sadat also discussed the method of party work in the coming phase and the importance of coordinating the work among the party's parliamentary body, the government and the party in general. The parliamentary body, he said, will be invited to meet on Wednesday for 3 days at the president's resthouse in Al-Qanatir. The president will then present his views on foreign and domestic policies. There will also be a discussion of issues related to the People's Assembly's new session and the party's position regarding the election of the assembly speaker, his two deputies and the chairmen of committees. The parliamentary body will also discuss the bills which should be quickly passed in the next session. The most important of these bills are the socialist prosecutor bill, the supreme constitutional court bill and the publications bill.

The official spokesman added that in the next few days the president will follow up with the prime minister on the reorganization of the state departments and then he and the party's parliamentary body will begin to prepare for the new legislative term. After this they will follow up on the establishment of the party formations at provincial and national levels.

EGYPT AGREES TO EXTENSION OF UNEF MANDATE

NC222345Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 October--The Monday issue of AL-AHRAM reports that Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has contacted Egypt's chief delegate to the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and has informed him that Egypt agrees to the extension of the mandate of the UN emergency forces for 1 more year effective this Tuesday. The prime minister has asked 'Abd al-Majid to convey Egypt's stand to the United Nations.

The paper adds that Dr Khalil has also conveyed to Dr Butrus Ghali, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington discussions, Egypt's agreement to the extension of the UNEF mandate.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MAKES STATEMENT ON UN ANNIVERSARY

JN221511Y Baghdad INA in English 1450 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 22 October--Iraq has affirmed that the United Nations constitutes the sound context for discussing the Palestine issue and expressed belief that the road for liberation of Palestine is through armed struggle.

A Foreign Ministry statement to mark the 33rd anniversary of setting up the UNO coinciding tomorrow stressed that Iraq would continue supporting the organization and work for deepening its role and effectivity towards achieving peoples aspirations and founding a new system for further just international relations and solution of all international problems.

The Foreign Ministry statement added that Iraq and other world countries celebrate this anniversary amidst critical international conditions facing world peace and security as a result of aggressive policies of racial and imperialist regimes against world peoples. It pointed out that the world celebration of this occasion annually reflects appreciation and significance of the UNO role and aspirations pinned on its work for preserving peace and ensuring human rights.

The statement added that we hope that the UNO would be able in boosting its significance and surmounting any factor of its weakness so that its resolutions are implemented and further serve peoples' interests, particularly Third World countries following the elimination of the hegemony of imperialist powers in the wake of achieving independence and freedom by several Third World peoples.

The Foreign Ministry statement added it was aspired that the UNO becomes an effective instrument in preventing aggression and hegemony and responds to peoples' aspirations in justice and peace through application of its resolutions. In this respect, the statement pointed out, the UNO has failed in performing its role and defending principles of its bharter apart from disability in implementing most of the resolutions it adopted.

It added that UNO role was confined to a moral influence and not an effective means for working out a new system for international relations and supervising its implementation.

The statement further said that in the wake of achieving independence by several colonized peoples and countries and becoming UNO members, the United Nations was able to realize a tangible progress in several fields, particularly in the field of eliminating colonialism, combatting racial discrimination and apartheid and championing liberation movements in South Africa and issuing resolutions condemning racial regimes in South Africa, Rhodesia and occupied Palestine and the cooperation between racial regimes in South Africa and occupied Palestine. The UN General Assembly decision to condemn Zionism as a form of racism is considered a magnificent victory for human rights and advance steps along the path of complete elimination to all forms of despised racism.

Referring to continued UN efforts in the field of disarmament, the statement cited the convocation of a special UN session on disarmament and said that Iraq and other nonaligned countries urged for granting the UNO a bigger role in fields of disarmament.

Iraq also called for putting an end to the deteriorating state in the Middle East as a result to the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist entity which is backed by imperialism and racial regimes in South Africa. Iraq also stressed the direct relationship between disarmament and world security.

Concluding, the Foreign Ministry statement called for founding suitable forums for discussion and negotiations on disarmament, setting a new body under UN supervision and expanding the disarmament committee.

ARAB-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES ISSUE STATEMENT

JN221954Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Amman, 22 October--The Arab-Soviet friendship societies have called on all the national Arab forces, bodies and organizations to exert more efforts and continuous work in defense of friendship relations with the Soviet Union, which has always supported the national and fateful issues of the Arab nation, the foremost of which is the basic and principal issue--Palestine.

The Arab-Soviet friendship societies asserted that the attempt of certain Arab circles to strike at and sabotage relations of friendship with the Soviet Union is aimed against the unity of the Arab cause and at isolating the Arabs from their strategic ally in order to restore the imperialist-Zionist hegemony and influence on the area and to change the area's political camp in favor of the enemy forces.

This came in a statement issued by the Arab-Soviet friendship societies in Amman today at a joint meeting attended by the heads and representatives of the Arab friendship societies on the occasion of the celebrations held between 18 and 23 October 1978, marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Jordanian-Soviet friendship society.

The participants collectively asserted that the noble task of the friendship societies in the Arab world is to develop technical, social and cultural cooperation and a spirit of understanding and friendship between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union. The task is becoming increasingly important with the development of the Arab struggle for freedom, independence and achieving their aspirations for a bright and happy life.

The statement further adds that the current circumstances through which our area is passing and the grave dangers to which our area is exposed as a result of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, particularly the recent plots, dictate that all national Arab organizations and forces should exert further efforts and continued action in defense of their relations with the Soviet Union. It says that the Soviet Union has constantly supported and continues to support the Arab nation's issues.

The Arab-Soviet friendship societies thanked the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, which has managed through its diligent work to hold this significant meeting. The societies lauded the prominent role of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society in strengthening Jordanian-Soviet friendship and consequently the Arab-Soviet friendship. The friendship societies expressed the hope that this meeting will be the beginning of a joint effort between the friendship societies in the Arab world with the Soviet Union to achieve further cooperation and coordination among the friendship societies.

The Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society was represented by Dr Rif'at 'Awdah; the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society was represented by Dr Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat; the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society was represented by 'Atiyah al-Hawdat; the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society was represented by Malik Mansur; the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society was represented by Farhat al-Jummayil; and the Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society was represented by Al-Jilani Farah al-Malhuf.

AD-DUSTUR REPORTS U.S. ENVOY SAUNDERS' TV INTERVIEW

JN211046Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Oct 78 p 17 JN

[Text] Amman--Harold Saunders, assistant U.S. secretary of state, gave an interview to Jordan television last night. The following are excerpts of the most important points of the interview:

Question: What were the Palestinians given under the Camp David agreement that can be considered as "self-determination?"

Answer: The term self-determination is sometimes misunderstood. Certain people tell me that there will be no self-determination because the Palestinians will not have an independent state. We have insured five separate steps in which the Palestinians must participate to determine how they will be ruled during the transitional period and what their relations with their neighbors will be after the transitional period.

Question: What are the guarantees of self-determination for the Palestinians who are living outside the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

Answer: There are ways that permit even them to participate in the negotiations. But what is more important than this is that the way is open for them to work with their brothers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as people from the same Palestinian community working jointly for the future.

Question: How did the Jordanian Government receive the U.S. answers?

Answer: His Majesty King Husayn was grateful for our seriousness in answering his questions just as we were grateful for his questions. Naturally we knew already that the Camp David agreements would raise certain questions. His Majesty King Husayn will meet with President Carter shortly. Then the questions and answers will be determined more precisely. In fact, our answers to his majesty's questions are the beginning and not the end of the dialog.

Question: Have you answered all the questions?

Answer: Yes, but our discussions in Amman have raised new questions.

Question: How did Saudi Arabia react to Jordan's questions and to the answers?

Answer: Saudi Arabia supports President Carter's efforts for peace in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia also supports President as-Sadat's efforts. However, the Saudis, like the Jordanians, have their reservations about the vagueness of certain pledges included in the Camp David agreement. It is difficult for people to accept a process without insuring clear results. The Saudis, like the Jordanians, fear that the signing of a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel will lead to the Arabs losing Egypt's weight in the coming stages of negotiations. In our view, Egypt has indeed gained much for the Palestinians. It is required that we now have with us Palestinian participants in the negotiation process.

Question: Do you believe that the Jordanian Government is now closer to entering the negotiations process?

Answer: I think it is up to the Jordanian Government to decide this. Jordan has difficult problems which must be solved. This needs time and coordination with others.

Question: Do you believe, as an American, that you have given enough guarantees for the success of the negotiation process in a way that will lead to complete Israeli withdrawal and to Arab sovereignty over the occupied Arab territory?

Answer: I think we have given hope for success, but we need Arab and Palestinian partners in the process of achieving peace. It is absurd to speak of self-determination for the Palestinians if the Palestinians themselves do not participate in the attempt to achieve this right.

Question: What about withdrawal from all Arab territory?

Answer: Security Council Resolution 242, which provides for withdrawal, is acceptable and is included in the Camp David agreement on all fronts. This has been achieved concerning Sinai. As for the West Bank, there are some difficulties because Israel's security is linked with the political development in the area. This is why we proposed a transitional period.

Saunders avoided speaking in detail about the future of Jerusalem. He merely said that there is definitely an "Arab role" in determining the destiny of the holy city which concerns all holy religions.

Saunders Leaves Amman

JN201229Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Harold Saunders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, left Amman today at the end of a short visit to Jordan. During the visit, Saunders met with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of officials.

U.S.-JORDANIAN DIALOG TO CONTINUE DESPITE DIFFERENCES

JN211743Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Oct 78 JN

[Unattributed commenatry]

[Text] In the aftermath of U.S. Presidential envoy Harold Saunder's visit to Jordan and as a result of the U.S. answers to His Majesty King Husayn's questions, it has become clear that there are differences between the Jordanian principled stand, which is based on basic principles, and the U.S. viewpoint on the general framework agreement to solve the Middle East dispute.

Jordan has always differed with the various administrations in the United States on their attitude toward the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Zionist dispute. Yet those differences with the United States never reached the point of confrontation. The logical and positive Jordanian attitude necessitates, especially at this stage and during the Carter administration, continued dialog with the United States on a rational basis on all new factors that emerge in the Middle East crisis. This will not mean, for Jordan, a transfer to the stage of confrontation as a result of the existing differences between the two countries vis-a-vis the Middle East crisis.

Hence, despite the existing differences between the stands of Jordan and the United States on the Camp David agreement, the positive and constructive dialog will continue between Amman and Washington. This dialog aims eventually at convincing the U.S. administration that the basic requirements for peace are not present within the framework of the general agreement and that continued work within this framework will not lead to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The Jordanian stand, which is based on the love and peace and on positive principles, must not be interpreted by any side or quarter as a maneuvering position or as readiness to compromise or to sacrifice the basic principles on which the peace must be based. These principles necessitate Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to return to their homeland and to self-determination.

The recognition of Jordan's love for peace and its resolve not to sacrifice its principles is a prior condition for the U.S.-Jordanian dialog to be established on a sound, logical and just basis. This is because Jordan's positive stand in its demand for peace does not mean yielding its principled stand, sacrificing its pan-Arab positions or compromising the dignity, territory and usurped rights of the Arab nation.

Jordan was the first to warn that Israel could not have both peace and territories. UN Resolution 242 approved this fact and referred in its preamble to the impermissibility of acquiring the territories of others by force of arms. Yet the general framework agreement ignored this basic principle of the United Nations and bypassed the stipulations of Resolution 242 by ignoring the basic rights of the Palestinian people and by flouting the question of sovereignty in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip even after the end of the transitional period.

Hence, Jordan desires to continue the dialog with the United States to express logical stands and to avoid reaching the stage of confrontation. Jordan's hope is that the Arab states will be able to present a unified stand supported by the Arabs' own strength, which is able to convince the United States, the international community and also Israel that peace can be based only on the same principles stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution 242: the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

This phased Jordanian stand aims at achieving an integrated Arab solidarity that will commit all the Arab countries to the task of shouldering their joint responsibility regarding the Palestinian cause and the changes that emerged in the Middle East crisis. This solidarity will also commit these states to the defense of these basic principles on which the requirements of peace were based on both the Arab and international levels.

AD-DUSTUR VIEWS ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN POSITIONS ON LINKAGE

JN220840Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Oct 78 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "A Mere Hope"]

[Text] The loose phrase used by the spokesman of the Blair House conference when he said that the conference "is taking a break" does not mean what it purports to mean. The spokesman is trying to play down the fact that caused the talks to be suspended, namely, Israel's insistence on completely separating the two Camp David agreements and Egypt's insistence on linking them to the core of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, whereby this treaty becomes merely a part of a comprehensive settlement which necessarily deals with the future of the West Bank and Gaza, and the Palestinian people's rights.

The Israeli separation process, which is met by an Egyptian linking process, is a frank translation of Israeli intentions and an indication of the divergence in viewpoints regarding the two agreements whose ink is still wet.

While Israel's intentions to isolate Egypt from the Arabs and rob the Arabs of Egypt are clear and require no proof, Egypt's stand, which insists on linking the two agreements, seems to imply that Egypt does not want its relations with the Arabs to reach the point of no return. This stand is worthy of interest and calls for satisfaction despite our reservations about the two agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli contacts in general.

At any rate, if Egypt is destined to stand fast in its position, perhaps this steadfastness will lead to "Israeli reactions" which will reduce Egyptian optimism. And perhaps Egypt's steadfastness in clinging to this position will lead to Arab reactions which will return Egypt to the Arab camp and remind Egypt that the Arab nation is its sole genuine support and that everything which has happened in the Arab arena since the Egyptian initiative was not aimed at alienating Egypt from the Arab arena but at reminding it of its history and commitments, hoping that it would return before reaching the point of no return.

PAPERS SAY PEACE MUST BE BASED ON MUTUAL SECURITY

JN220729Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] In their editorials today, the Jordanian newspapers deal with developments in the Middle East situation. The papers stress that a just and lasting peace cannot be achieved by clinging to the land and refusing to recognize the rights of others. AL-AKHBAR says in its editorial today that peace and the issue of occupation cannot be fragmented. Israel's evacuation of Sinai does not mean the elimination of all causes of the conflict in the area. True peace will be established by the removal of Israeli occupation from Sinai, Gaza, the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan, according to a single timetable. Anything else is escapism from peace. Israel views the question of peace one-sidedly, from the viewpoint of Israeli peace. For this reason, Israel creates frail excuses and calls them security requirements. These requirements take into consideration Israel's security only. Such logic is rejected by Jordan because Jordan understands peace as being in everybody's interest. Jordan insists that security requirements take into consideration the security requirements of all parties in the area.

ENVOYS LEAVE FOR SAUDI ARABIA WITH HUSAYN MESSAGE

JN220941Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 22 October--His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Amman for At-Ta'if this morning on a visit to Saudi Arabia to convey a message from His Majesty King Husayn to His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his majesty the king's deputy and crown prince, dealing with the coming Arab summit conference in Baghdad and ways to insure the success of this conference in the service of Arab interests. They will also discuss with Saudi officials the current Arab situation and ways to promote a united Arab stand and Arab action.

Return Home

JN230954Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 23 October--Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim returned to Amman early this morning at the end of a short visit to Saudi Arabia during which they conveyed a letter from His Majesty King Husayn to Saudi Regent and Crown Prince Fahd ibn'Abd al-'Aziz on the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Baghdad and ways to make the summit succeed and reach positive results serving the joint Arab issues. They also met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. In a statement to the press, Sharaf said that Saudi Arabia and Jordan agree that the summit should be held on time and that the summit must succeed and lead to positive results serving the interests of the Arab nation on the basis of seriousness and responsible planning.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH PRESIDENT SARKIS

LD201400Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Shaykh 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, the Kingdom's ambassador to Lebanon, following his meeting today with President Ilyas Sarkis, declared that the majority of the members of the Saudi contingent took up their new positions in Burj Rizq and subsequently at Al-Karantinah bridge early this morning.

Shaykh ash-Sha'ir in a statement he made to an SNA correspondent said that the Kingdom last night issued its instructions to the commander of the Saudi contingent to rapidly move the contingent at dawn today to temporarily take up positions in the two regions until Saudi endeavors with some brethren produces some positive results. Shaykh ash-Sha'ir pointed out that the move of the Saudi contingent took place to ease the task of President Sarkis at this urgent phase of the security moves and in response to the wish of the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces and as evidence of the extent of confidence in the definite guarantees and the good intentions (?heard) by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, from some senior officials in the Lebanese Front.

He stressed that brethren in Syria had prepared a good atmosphere for the implementation of the Bayt ad-Din conference in a highly positive spirit. Shaykh ash-Sha'ir expressed his hope that Lebanese brethren will cooperate with everything that would realize the sublime aspirations held by everyone for the good of sister Lebanon.

President Sarkis' meeting with Shaykh ash-Sha'ir was attended by Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese foreign and defense minister.

SARKIS REQUESTS DETERRENT FORCES MANDATE RENEWAL

NC221222Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 October--The Arab League Secretariat General today addressed an invitation to Arab governments to attend an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council at 1100 on 26 October to discuss the renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon.

This morning the Arab League Secretariat General received an urgent message from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis requesting that the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon be renewed for an additional six months beginning 27 October in accordance with the decision which was issued on 26 October 1976 by the Arab summit conference during its first emergency session which was held in Cairo.

Leaves for Vatican

NC211240Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Sarkis left Beirut at 1300 today for the Vatican at the head of an official delegation to attend the inauguration of His Holiness Pope John Paul II. He was seen off by the prime minister, the ministers, the army commander and a number of senior officials. Army and internal security units saluted the president at the airport.

BUTRUS BRIEFS SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ON BAYT AD-DIN

NC201254Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At 1030 today, Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus met in one of the offices of the presidential palace with Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon (Yuri Pervilyev). The meeting lasted until 1110. After the meeting the Soviet charge d'affaires said: The purpose of the meeting was to brief me on the results of the Bayt ad-Din conference. The discussions did not go beyond generalities. He denied that he had carried any message or specific proposals on the Lebanese crisis. He also denied that he had met with any of the Lebanese politicians as has recently been reported.

PRESS DECIDES TO ABIDE BY BAYT AD-DIN DECISION

NC201800Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Oct 78 NC

[Text] A meeting was held at the press syndicate today. It was chaired by the press doyen, Riyad Taha, and attended by a number of proprietors and directors of political newspapers. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the general situation and how this situation is related to the press.

A discussion was held after which Taha suggested that self-censorship be imposed on newspapers in accordance with the practice to which the press had always committed itself during numerous exceptional times in view of the recognition by the press of its national responsibility during those times.

His colleagues supported Taha's suggestion. Some of them proposed that they should abide by the letter and spirit of the statement issued by the recent Arab foreign ministers conference in Bayt ad-Din. Others proposed that political leaders should be urged to observe self-censorship and avoid provocations.

It was unanimously agreed that both proposals should be accepted and that self-censorship be applied in newspapers under the supervision of their managing directors in order to create unified public opinion aimed at consolidating security.

CABINET MEETS, UPHOLDS BAYT AD-DIN RESOLUTIONS

NC211128Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The cabinet held an extraordinary session at 1030 today under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers attended.

The session ended at 1210. Prime Minister al-Huss had the following to say after the meeting: The cabinet upheld the Bayt ad-Din resolutions and stressed the need to implement them as soon as possible. A committee has been formed under my chairmanship. It includes a number of ministers. The committee will formulate an executive program for the implementation of the resolutions. This program will be submitted to the cabinet during its first meeting next week. The ministerial committee will hold its first meeting Monday morning in my office. It consists of Interior Minister Salah Salman, Resources and Health Minister Dr Ibrahim Shu'aytu, Labor and Education Minister Dr As'ad Rizq and Finance and Justice Minister Farid Rufayil.

President Sarkis is due to leave Beirut airport shortly for the Vatican at the head of an official delegation to attend the coronation of His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

Further on Cabinet Meeting

NC211239Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] At 1030 today President Sarkis chaired a cabinet meeting.

Dr 'Umar Musaykah, secretary general of the cabinet, made the following official statement after the meeting: At the beginning of the meeting president Sarkis reviewed the circumstances which prompted his recent visit to Syria and a number of other fraternal Arab states.

The president held contacts and consultations with Arab kings and heads of states he visited, which led to the convening of the Bayt ad-Din foreign ministers conference of Arab states participating in and contributing to the Arab Deterrent Forces, chaired by the president. The president also reviewed in detail the work of the conference and the positive atmosphere which prevailed and led to recommendations issued by the conference reflecting a common concept regarding a political settlement to the crisis in Lebanon.

The cabinet discussed the work and results of the Bayt ad-Din conference and the bases and principles it adopted. The cabinet also voiced its gratitude to the president for the efforts he made before, during and after the conference. It also expressed appreciation for the fraternal and constructive spirit demonstrated by the conferees and the states they represented.

After deliberation, the cabinet approved the bases and principles contained in the final recommendations of the conference as being a way to end the crisis in Lebanon. It also approved other complementary bases and principles stemming from the government's desire to cover all aspects of the crisis, especially the bases and principles mentioned by the president of the republic in his previous messages.

The cabinet also decided that the delegation to accompany the president to the Vatican for the inauguration of his holiness the pope shall consist of Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign, expatriate, and defense affairs; Amin al-Bizri, tourism, public works and transport minister and army chief of staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabayh.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS MEETS WITH ADF COMMANDER

NC230930Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met this morning with the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], Col Sami al-Khatib, and discussed the security measures which must be taken to implement the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions. Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman attended part of the meeting.

After the meeting, Colonel al-Khatib said: I discussed with Prime Minister al-Huss the military side of the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions and the measures which can be taken to insure the success of the resolutions.

In reply to a question he said: We support any measure that aims at removing armed elements. We are primarily working toward this goal. If officials can achieve results by peaceful means, that would be better than using military means available to us to impose security by force. As to the eastern area, the subject is being dealt with.

MAJORS HADDAD, SHIDYAQ TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED

NC211304Y Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Beirut, 21 Oct (AFP)--The two commanders of the conservative Lebanese militia, holding a strip of territory just north of the Israeli border, will soon be court-martialed, a very reliable source said here today.

They are Majors Sa'd Haddad and his assistant, Major Sami Shidyaq, both officers of the regular army when it split into hostile factions during the civil war.

The army relieved them of duty last summer for collaborating with Israel and barring Lebanese troops seeking to restore governmental authority over the frontier zone. But the two majors defied an order to report to the Defense Ministry here, and stayed at the head of their militia.

The decision to put the two on trial follows the resolution adopted on Oct 17 at the Bayt ad-Din conference of Arab countries calling for a more "balanced" Lebanese army (less dominated by Christians) and condemning relations between the army and Israel. The court-martial decision might not be announced officially to avoid stirring up Christian conservatives, the source said. But it is hoped that the decision will reassure Moslems that the army can keep the peace fairly so that it can gradually replace the mainly-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) that ended the civil war two years ago.

A court-martial would also be likely to bolster the authority of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. A number of political leaders have been urging him to reassert the government's authority by carrying out the Bayt ad-Din resolutions.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS SUDANESE CONTINGENT EXTENSION

NC211717Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1659 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Sudanese news agency said today that President Ja'far Numayri decided to keep the Sudanese contingent in the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon for another 3-month term.

A responsible source at the command of the Sudanese contingent reported this evening that the command received notification from Khartoum this evening confirming that the Sudanese force working within the Arab Deterrent Forces will stay in Lebanon in accordance with the wishes of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and the Arab states participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces, whose foreign ministers recently met in Bayt ad-Din. This move also follows Interior Minister Salah Salman's recent visit to Sudan, which was related to this issue.

Asked about the report, Interior Minister Salman said: We have not been notified officially yet, but it does not surprise us in view of the interest in Lebanon and willingness to continue to help it demonstrated to me by President Numayri. He added: I seize this opportunity to again thank President Numayri for the understanding he has shown toward Lebanon and its problems.

VOL: Sham'un Welcomes Decision

NC221948Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un welcomed President Ja'far Numayri's decision to keep Sudanese forces in Lebanon for 3 more months. He said the Sudanese and (?Saudi) elements are good elements and have never been an element of disturbance.

Asked if he expects more relaxation this week, Sham'un said: It is difficult to predict anything on this subject as long as we hear the sound of shelling and [word indistinct] every morning and every night. This leads us to believe that matters will not return to normal quickly.

AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL CRITICIZES ISRAEL, MEETS FATAH LEADER

JN230820Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--Amin al-Jumayyil, the eldest son of Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the Labanese Phalangist Party, has admitted that Israel, by its deliberate destruction of the Lebanese economy, is trying to obliterate the role Lebanon previously played in the area.

Al-Jumayyil also admitted that the dispute in Lebanon erupted at the appropriate time to cover the process of rapproachement between Israel and Egypt, which started at the 101 km. He said that the dispute in Lebanon erupted in order to divert Arab public opinion and enable Israel to wipe out Lebanon's role as the principal economic and financial center in the Middle East.

Amin al-Jumayyil frankly pointed out that Israel involves Lebanon in an internal war every time it starts negotiations with the Egyptian regime. He wonders: Cannot Israel achieve peace without an outbreak of war in Lebanon?

REUTER reports that these unexpected statements came in a press interview Al-Jumayyil granted to the English-language MONDAY MORNING. It is worth mentioning that it is the first time the Phalangist Party has publicly criticized Israel's role in the Lebanese civil war during which Israel supplied rightist militias with arms and supported them politically.

Al-Jumayyil pointed to the possibility of changing the policy of the Phalangist Party when he said that he had met with Salah Khalaf, second in command in Fatah. He described the meeting as useful. He said that the two sides have common interests. Al-Jumayyil said: We now have a common denominator with the Palestinians, whose objective is to return to their homeland. He added: We discussed ways to help each other. That can be done by helping the Palestinians return to their homeland and by helping us to preserve our sovereignty. We certainly have common interests, he added.

AL-ASAD WILL VISIT BAGHDAD TO DISCUSS 'CONFRONTATION'

JN210856Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 21 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 21 October--An official source stated the following: Within the framework of strengthening the confrontation with the capitulationist reconciliation the As-Sadat regime has concluded with Israel and its dangers to the Arab nation, and after contacts that have taken place between the Syrian and Iraqi Governments, President Hafiz al-Asad will make a working visit to Baghdad this week to discuss the possibilities of joint confrontation within the framework of general Arab efforts to offset the escalating Zionist onslaught aimed at imposing capitulation on the Arab nation.

Chairs Damascus Front Meeting

JN211956Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Oct 78 JN

[Text] At 1900 today President Hafiz al-Asad presided over a meeting of the Central Command of the Progressive National and Nationalist Front. During the meeting, the Central Command discussed the developments which have taken place since the last meeting on 23 July, especially the developments resulting from the deviation of the Egyptian regime from the will of the Arab nation and its agreement with the enemy to reach a separate reconciliation accord at the expense of the interests of the Arab nation. The meeting also discussed the results of the Arab meetings held to face the joint danger resulting from the capitulationist accord between the Egyptian regime and Israel. In particular the results of the conference of the steadfastness and confrontation states recently held in Damascus were discussed. The meeting also discussed the visits made by President Hafiz al-Asad within and outside the Arab nation.

DAMASCUS ANALYZES LEBANESE SCENE IN WAKE OF CONFERENCE

JN201951Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Oct 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference have apparently placed before the Lebanese crisis the comprehensive and balanced settlement everyone was waiting for. The settlement will hopefully lead all Lebanese toward a new phase of national accord and internal harmony. This fact, which has started the rise from ruins caused by the provocative behavior of the Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs, must gain further momentum from the current intensive political activities in the Lebanese arena. The current political activities must, above all, implement the Bayt ad-Din resolutions as soon as possible so as to secure Lebanon's unity, Arabism and future.

Thus it is natural for the Lebanese parties to unanimously stress the need to support the pan-Arab Syrian role in the Lebanese problem. The Syrian role was undoubtedly the main factor behind the convocation of the Bayt ad-Din conference and its positive resolutions no matter what the seditious propaganda of those who cooperate with the Zionist enemy says. It is also natural that legitimate Lebanese authorities must shoulder the biggest share of the responsibility toward the implementation of the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions. However, the whole problem remains a genuine Lebanese issue, something which reconfirms that Syria has never been and never will be a party to Lebanese events. Furthermore, legitimate authorities in Lebanon are capable of utilizing this unique and rare opportunity placed before them by the Arab countries to remove the armed manifestations, spread their control of security throughout Lebanon and consequently to close the gates opened by the Sham'unist and Phalangist gangs to contact the Zionist enemy.

The Arab Deterrent Forces are actually an army of the legitimate Lebanese authorities and can play a very active role in implementing the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference. This could be done through a positive interaction with Lebanese authorities so the two sides can actively move to liquidate all elements which might jeopardize security and stability in Lebanon. This does not imply a change in the role of the Arab Deterrent Forces. It simply means that there are new circumstances. The only thing that has changed is the Lebanese crisis itself which has moved toward a phase of serious searching for a comprehensive and balanced settlement.

The Zionist-imperialist forces wanted to use Lebanon as a means to apply pressure on the capitulationist talks between As-Sadat and leaders of the Zionist enemy. However, the Zionist-imperialist design failed because the Lebanese crisis has been removed from the Middle East problem and, furthermore, it has become possible to solve the Lebanese crisis without resorting to the settlements proposed by other forces hostile to Arab rights and the patriotic struggle. As a matter of fact, this demonstrates that a comprehensive and balanced settlement of the Lebanese crisis could only be achieved through the liquidation of all hotbeds and propartition elements trying to destroy Lebanon and its political and nationalist unity. The comprehensive and balanced settlement will definitely lead to the punishment of all forces cooperating with the Zionist enemy. That punishment will confirm the genuine pan-Arab intent to foil this treasonous line and to close all the gates which this line has opened in the Lebanese body. After all, a unified Arab Lebanon is strong enough to face all conspiracies and this will counter all Zionist-imperialist bargains. We can say that the Lebanese crisis will enter, within the few next months, a new, comprehensive and balanced phase of stability despite the expected provocations of the Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs who will attempt to prevent Lebanon from overcoming the current crisis and will try to harm its unity and progress.

ATH-THAWRAH Compares Conferences

JN210826Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Same Results by Three Conferences Concerning One Event" the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: It is no coincidence that Arab foreign ministers of countries participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces adopted resolutions which conform to those of the Cairo and Riyadh summit conferences. It is also no coincidence that the Bayt ad-Din resolutions come as the natural result of what was agreed upon at the Cairo and Riyadh summit conferences. The Bayt ad-Din resolutions confirming those adopted by the Cairo and Riyadh summit conferences mean that the road to solving the crisis is now clear and well-known. This is evidenced by the fact that three Arab conferences have reached the same results concerning one event.

We can say that the solution of the Lebanese crisis has entered its final stage, especially as most of the parties directly or indirectly connected with the repercussions of Lebanese events gave the green light after everyone became convinced that the will of the Lebanese masses and their inclination toward patriotism and pan-Arabism are capable of confronting all challenges and conspiracies directed against Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and independence.

The paper concludes that if the belief in the nearness of a political solution currently predominates, this requires the translation and implementation of the Bayt ad-Din resolutions, particularly after the relative stability of the security situation and the propitious local and foreign atmosphere. However, a political solution cannot be achieved until the measures to be taken to end armed manifestations succeed and stop all sources of fire for good. By doing this, the requirements of a security solution will be completed and pave the way for a political one.

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

JN221144Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 22 October--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has stressed that Syria's move toward Iraq comes in response to pan-Arab logic and interests.

The paper says in its lead editorial today that leader President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Baghdad this week and the convening of the Arab summit conference there stem from current confrontation considerations with the enemy. It is logical and necessary that we in Syria should embrace any sincere Arab effort, for such is our basic position, our constant worry and continued struggle.

The paper says that Arab fate is a trust in the hands of Syria and Hafiz al-Asad. The nobility with which they uphold such a trust is the vital guarantee for confronting any deviation directed against this trust. The enemy front is fully aware of this fact and sets as its primary target dealing a blow to Syria or disturbing Syria's pan-Arab stand.

The paper further stresses that Arab Syria's first objective is to fight for the liberation of the land and people and to organize the Arab situation to serve the objectives of liberation and unity. The Bayt ad-Din conference, held on Lebanese territory, constitutes the first evidence of such a position. The paper explains in its editorial that "all we hope for from the Baghdad moves is that they will come to enhance the pan-Arab struggle toward a sound Arab stand. This is left to history. History will say: Long live Damascus for the Arabs and for justice under its leader Hafiz al-Asad."

In its "Behind the News" column and under the headline "Marginal Differences and Basic Contradictions," the newspaper TISHRIN says today that the link between Lebanon's internal problems and imperialist-Zionist moves must be broken no matter what the cost. To achieve this all Lebanese and Arabs who reject capitulation should cooperate.

The paper goes on to say that Syria considers the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, which is supported by the subservient As-Sadat regime, as a great danger and a direct challenge to all the Arab countries. It requires them to remain above marginal and peripheral differences and to enter a new stage of cooperation. TISHRIN adds that in order to achieve this national and pan-Arab task, Syria does not put forth any conditions. Syria is ready to cooperate with every Arab country which desires to participate in joint Arab efforts in deed, not words. Syria also is with every Arab party capable and willing to participate in the battle.

The paper adds: To achieve this pan-Arab and national task, Syria accepted the Iraqi invitation for an Arab summit and has opened the door wide to Iraq for dialog and consultations. Also, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will be visiting Baghdad for the same reasons.

The paper says that differences and contradictions with Israel and those backing it are, in Syria's opinion, deeper than any Arab differences or contradictions. This forms a strong basis for the adoption of a joint Arab position to develop relations and cooperation among Arab countries so as to serve regional and pan-Arab interests of Arab countries. The paper concludes its editorial: The success of reaching ways to mobilize Arab potentials in the battle of confrontation with the enemy and to compensate for Egypt's exclusion from Arab ranks by the As-Sadat regime and that regime's placing of Egypt's resources in the service of enemy's projects will be an operation which will serve not only Arab countries participating in this operation but also the interests of the Arab nation, its cause and future.

Syria has always said that it extends its hand to any Arab wishing to wage battle against the imperialist-Zionist onslaught. Syria's hand is sincere and clean.

Syrian-Iraqi Borders Reopened

JN221921Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] An official source stated the following:

Competent authorities in the Syrian Arab Republic decided to reopen the land borders and airspace between Syria and Iraq. Instructions have been issued for the immediate implementation of this decision.

SYRIAN, SOVIET PEACE DELEGATIONS EXCHANGE VIEWPOINTS

JN221507Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 22 October--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received at 1000 today the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace under Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court. Attending the meeting was Comrade George Saddiqni, member of the party's National Command, chairman of the Office of Culture and Studies and chairman of the National Council of Peace Supporters Movement in Syria.

Having welcomed the delegation's chairman and members, the assistant secretary general exchanged talks with the visiting delegation's chairman on the joint role played by the Syrian National Council of Peace Supporters Movement and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace in the struggle of their two peoples for world peace, particularly their efforts for a just peace in the Middle East region based on the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, including their rights to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of their independent state.

He also praised the solidarity and cooperation of the Peace Supporters Committee for the Support of Peoples' Struggle for Freedom, Independence and Progress.

The talks also touched on the existing relations of cooperation and friendship between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Soviet Communist Party as well as between the two countries' peoples. This friendship is based on solid foundations made up of joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and confrontation of all the imperialist-Zionist schemes and plots aimed at imposing their domination and hegemony over the region. This friendship is also based on the struggle for progress, development and the erection of socialism.

The comrade assistant secretary general also praised the role played by the Soviet Union in supporting the struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic and expressed the hope for the promotion and development of friendly relations between the two countries. The chairman of the visiting delegation praised Syria's streadfastness and the results of the Damascus conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation as well as the importance of the militant role played by Syria under Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, in confronting As-Sadat's capitulatory steps, which are an implementation of Zionist and imperialist schemes. He said that As-Sadat had betrayed the entire Arab issue, especially that of peace and progress.

He then expressed the firm and principled stand on the Soviet Union in supporting and backing Syria and the Arab nation in their struggle for the restoration of the occupied Arab territories and the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

ALGERIA

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE OFFICIALLY APPROVED

JN221044Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 October--Iraq received today Algeria's official approval to attend the summit conference which is to be held in Baghdad on 2 November. The Algerian approval was contained in an official memorandum the Iraqi Foreign Ministry received from the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The approval also includes the meeting of Arab foreign ministers which is scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 30 November.

EL MOUDJAHID ON FACTORS CONDUCIVE TO SAHARAN PEACE

LD191037Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 15 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[B. Amazit article: "Search for Peace in Western Sahara"]

[Exerpts] The official recognition of the POLISARIO Front as "the only legitimate representative of the struggling Saharan people" by the Union of the Democratic Center, the governing party in Spain, is an important element which adds to the dynamic for peace in the area initiated in recent months.

Following the POLISARIO Front's cease-fire initiative on the Mauritanian front on 12 July, the Spanish decision favors the settlement of the issue by political means.

The announcement of further talks between Mauritanians and Saharans in an African capital made by POLISARIO Front Deputy Secretary Bachir Mustapha Sayed and the imminent meeting in Khartoum of the ad hoc UN committee decided on by the 15th summit meeting of African heads of state are elements making it possible to foresee a solution to the Western Saharan problem.

Nevertheless, while various sides are thus attempting a peaceful approach to a fair settlement of the Saharan issue, Morocco is stubbornly maintaining a warlike stance manifested in particular in its attempt to hide the truth.

But in view of the rapid development of the peace dynamic, Rabat seems more and more isolated and its last-minute maneuvers are inevitably doomed to failure.

LIBYA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STATEMENT CRITICIZES EGYPTIAN REGIME

LD210908Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has dicided to resume the Arab people's tribunal to consider treason charges against the Etyptian president--among other crimes of a national character--at 1000 Saturday 28 October at Permanent Secretariat headquarters in Tripoli. Previously Iraq had called for the postponement of the trial until after the forthcoming Arab summit, which is to be held early next month. The Permanent Secretariat is continuing its meeting to take the necessary measures for holding the Arab People's Congress and to study new developments since the last session.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, on the occasion of its emergency session, issued a statement on the state of terror the Egyptian people are experiencing. It says that at a time when the Egyptian president is terrorizing our Arab people in Egypt in order to gain acceptance for the treaty of pan-Arab betrayal and separate peace with the enemy, this agent regime once again is resorting to fascist measures by arresting thousands of Egyptian citizens and resuming the exceptional military trials of hundreds of others who were detained after the glorious popular uprising of 18 and 19 January 1977. The statement stresses that the aim of these measures is to halt the escalation of political opposition to the Egyptian regime, ensure a suitable atmosphere for signing more separate agreements with the Zionist enemy, extend the American sphere of influence in the Arab region and perpetuate the American-Zionist military presence in Sinai, the West Bank and Gaza.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, while renewing its condemnation of the entire policy of the Egyptian president--the policy of treason and Fascism--calls on the Arab masses and the patriotic and progressive forces and all world democratic organizations to show solidarity with the Arab people of Egypt facing one of the most dangerous imperialist and Zionist plots in ferocity and harm to the interest of the Arab nation and the peoples of the world who cherish justice, peace and security.

Issues Camp David Statement

LD212030Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 21 October--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress held an emergency meeting on 18 and 19 October and issued a statement concerning the implementation of its resolutions with regard to a speedy confrontation of the traitorous policy of the Egyptian president, who crowned his policy with the disgraceful Stable David accords.

The Permanent Secretariat decided that the Arab People's Court should hold an emergency session on Saturday 28 October 1978 at 1000 in the City of Tripoli to consider the Stable David accords. It was also agreed that the Arab People's Congress should hold an emergency meeting at 1700 on Wednesday, 15 November, in Damascus, to discuss the Stable David accords and adopt practical steps to thwart them.

The Permanent Secretariat formed a working committee under the chairmanship of its secretary general to take all measures to insure the holding of the trial and the meeting of the Arab People's Congress. The permanent secretariat also discussed the question of the Baghdad Arab summit conference and agreed to address a message to Arab kings and presidents defining the Permanent Secretariat's position and demanding that the first topic on the agenda of the Arab summit conference will be the condemnation of the Egyptian president and his traitorous capitulationist policy and the adoption of a clear Arab stand, declaring to the world that the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the dignity of the Arab nation should be protected. The secretariat also demands the Arab summit try to persuade the Egyptian president not to sign the peace treaty with the enemy, and to punish him on the pan-Arab level if he does sign.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA COMMENTS FOLLOWING RETURN FROM MAURITANIA

LD201725Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A short while ago Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta returned home following a short visit to Mauritania. On his return he answered questions from journalists at Sale airport:

[Begin Boucetta recording] I have just returned from Mauritania where I paid a friendly visit within the framework of consultations and exchange of views which we hold occasionally, especially at the foreign ministry level. During the last visit of the Mauritanian head of state to Morocco, when he met the king, it was decided that the exchange of visits by the foreign ministers of Morocco and Mauritania, alternately on a monthly basis, should continue. Therefore, this visit takes place a month after the visit of the Mauritanian leaders to Morocco.

We dealt with all outstanding issues which needed an exchange of views and which concerned the political and diplomatic sector in general, the situation in our region and issues of cooperation between the two countries in all fields; cooperation, which is of a very important nature whether relating to the political, military, economic, cultural or trade fields. Agreement has been reached that a joint economic committee should meet within the next few weeks and that important agreements are to be concluded relating to trade and perhaps to residence.

I had an opportunity to meet the Mauritanian head of state and to convey to him the fraternal greetings of the king. I was given a warm welcome by the authorities and spent all the time as the guest either of the head of state or the foreign minister. [end recording]

The minister of state was asked whether he raised with the Mauritanian head of state the question of the latter's visit to Libya. Boucetta replied:

[Begin Boucetta recording] We dealt with every aspect including the recent visit to Libya and the visit which the Mauritanian leaders intend to pay this evening to Saudi Arabia, as well as all other contacts they made with other countries. We also conveyed to them our conception of the problems in this region and the results of our contacts with other states and friends. [end recording]

SUDAN

FORCES MANDATE IN LEBANON EXTENDED 3 MONTHS

JN211443Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 21 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 21 October--President of the Republic Ja'far Numayri has decided to renew the mandate of the Sudanese forces operating in Lebanon within the Arab Deterrent Forces for another 3-month period within the framework of the decisions recently adopted by the conference of the Arab ministers of the states participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces. These decisions are concerned with establishing security and peace in Lebanon. President Numyari's decision stems from Sudan's pan-Arab responsibility and concern about the safety, unity and security of the Lebanese people.

CABINET REVIEWS OUTCOME OF NUMAYRI'S RECENT TOUR

JN221755Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 22 October--In its meeting this morning the Sudanese cabinet reviewed the outcomes of President Numayri's recent tour to the U.S., Federal Germany, Belgium, Spain and the E.E.C. headquarters.

The president and the ministers who accompanied him in his tour posed the political, economic and cultural achievements of the tour. The cabinet expressed appreciation over the outcomes which will help promote the existing cooperation between Sudan and the aforesaid countries. Moreover, the cabinet was satisfied with the discussions conducted with the U.S., E.E.C., the international group Monetary Fund and the World Bank for consolidating relations between Sudan and these organizations.

FATAH MEMBER DISCUSSES U.S. MIDEAST MISTAKES WITH LEADERS

LD201252Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, the Palestinian struggler and member of the Fatah Central Committee, discussed with Tunisian leaders development of the Middle East problem, the Palestine problem, recent statements of the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs and developments in Lebanon.

Khalid al-Hasan described the recent statements by the U.S. assistant secretary of state on the Camp David agreements as lacking clarity and being dangerous to the Palestinian struggle. He called on the United States to understand that its continued attempts since 1948 to solve the Middle East problem, without the Palestinians and through Arab governments, have failed--especially since events have proved that this is impossible.

He pointed out that all types of political logic impose a U.S. recognition of the PLO and direct and open contacts with it and that any other agreements and contacts are void.

Khalid al-Hasan was greeted at Carthage-Tunis international airport by Dr al-Munsif Salamah, in charge of foreign relations in the party and Hasan Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunisia.

WESTERN SAHARA

PARIS REPORTS POLISARIO-MAURITANIA TALKS IN MALI

LD201725Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] There are negotiations in prospect in the Western Sahara. It was announced in Paris that new talks have just started in Mali between the POLISARIO Front and representatives of the Mauritanian Government.

DAYAN, WEIZMAN TO RETURN TO CONSULT ISRAELI CABINET

TA202016Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 20 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Ministers Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman will leave Washington tomorrow evening for consultations in Israel. Our representative in Washington, Shalom Qital, reported a short while ago that the prime minister asked them to report to him and the other ministers about the course of the talks in Washington. The two ministers expect that their reports will serve as a basis for decisions and intend to return to Washington in the middle of next week to continue the negotiations on the basis of these decisions.

A source in the Israeli delegation told our correspondent that several demands raised by the Egyptians now deviate from the Camp David agreements and this creates a new situation.

Also departing for Israel with the foreign and defense ministers will be the legal advisers to the Israeli delegation, Prof Aharon Baraq and Dr Me'ir Rosenne. The other member of the delegation will remain in Washington and will wait for the return of the ministers and legal advisers.

Government Issues Statement

TA211720Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The government issued an official statement this evening that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has invited the members of the Israeli delegation to the peace conference to come to Jerusalem for consultations. Those invited to return are: the head of the delegation, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan; Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman; Prof Aharon Baraq; and Dr Me'ir Rosenne.

The members of the delegation will arrive in Israel tomorrow afternoon and will participate in the cabinet meeting on Simhat Torah night [23 October] at 1930.

The official statement adds that the delegation members called to return to Israel will return to Washington after a day or two, to carry on the negotiations with Egypt.

Dayan TV Interview

TA201934Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 20 Oct 78 TA

[Exclusive interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Dan Shilon in Washington D.C.--time not given, videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, following today's cabinet decision and following the situation created here, is there really room for consultations in Israel?

[Answer] Definitely yes. The cabinet decided so. It has decided to ask us to return to Israel for consultations and indeed we will leave here Monday night for consultations with the cabinet. We will report to the cabinet and will remain in Israel 2 days, perhaps 3 days, and will return here.

[Question] The U.S. President, following the meeting he held yesterday with the delegations at Blair House, said that he did not observe any special difficulties.

You talked about difficulties, while the U.S. media here describe the atmosphere as critical. What is the real situation?

[Answer] There are difficulties. In any event, I regard them as difficulties, but perhaps they seem to the U.S. President as a normal situation. There is no crisis, and therefore I have not used the term crisis. There are difficulties, most--or perhaps almost all of them--are objective difficulties. I am not prepared to say that the solutions are objective. There are objective difficulties, and there are subjective proposals for their solutions. That is, there are various questions facing the parties, some military, but mainly political, pertaining to the establishment of diplomatic relations, connected with what is called the linkage or the connection between the various parts of the Camp David accords, which talk not only about a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, but also about the realization of autonomy. The Egyptians are very much interested in showing the Arab world that they are not only concerned about themselves and their lands, but are also concerned about the Palestinian issue. The question is how this should or must be expressed, if it should be expressed at all. I am saying that there are such objective problems. However, when one arrives at the answer to these problems, then the solutions are different. And this is where the difficulties arise.

[Question] On this point of the linkage: Are we on the same wavelength with the United States?

[Answer] I am not sure. I think we have our own approach to solving the problems which is different. I think there are no differences concerning two things: that all the parties want a peace agreement. I am saying this also on behalf of the Egyptian side. I am prepared to say that both parties--the Egyptians and the Israelis--want a peace agreement, but not under any circumstances. They want it very much, and sincerely want it, but not at all costs. This is one point. Then, when arriving at the concrete proposals of how to solve the problems there is a difference between the solutions proposed--in part--by the United States, those proposed by the Egyptians and those proposed by us. This concerns those things on which there are differences of opinion.

There are many of these areas and perhaps, if it were measured on a percentage basis, the larger portion. At least concerning the written part of the text there are no differences of opinion. However, sometimes those few parts on which there are differences of opinion are major parts.

[Question] Reports have been published about differences of opinion on the establishment of diplomatic relations. What is the heart of the problem, if it exists?

[Answer] The heart does not really concern the actual agreement on establishing diplomatic relations. The Egyptians have not gone back on their willingness ultimately to establish normal relations with Israel. And the United States--especially the U.S. President--regards this as the major component of the arrangement. This arrangement should not be either temporary or partial, an almost-arrangement, but rather a full peace arrangement with a complete normalization of relations. The question concerns only the timetable and the speed of realizing things, the connection between establishing these relations and the situation in the field at various periods, etc.

[Question] At the beginning of yesterday's meeting at Blair House, the reporters there caught a sentence you said to the U.S. President, which went--and I am not quoting exactly, I am merely indicating the spirit of things--we, the delegations here, have exhausted--more or less--what we can do with respect to changing basic positions; the level should be raised to that of heads of states. Is there really talk of changing basic positions?

[Answer] Well, what I told the President is more or less so. I told him--he came and said that he was joining us for lunch and invited the various delegations to try to bridge the differences of opinion, to bring the parties closer to finding solutions. And I reminded him of the absence of the heads of state, compared to the situation that prevailed at Camp David--where President as-Sadat was present and also the Israeli prime minister. Moreover, as far as Israel was concerned--and I presume also as far as Egypt is concerned--the Camp David delegation had the authority to make decisions on behalf of the cabinet. Here, President as-Sadat is not present, the Israeli prime minister is also not here, and neither delegation--including the Israeli delegation--has the authority to make decisions by itself. That is why I told him: The fact that you will talk to us here around the table is all fine and good. We shall forward your words to Israel, but to really reach an agreement the heads of state are necessary.

Well, you ask if there is a need for a change of positions--definitely yes. Basically--and I am not talking about this specific subject or another--when there is a gap between the two parties, there is no other way of reaching an agreement than by drawing closer. This does not have to be a symmetric process, but I am prepared to say that if both parties are not prepared to move closer to each other, the gap will remain and there will not be any agreement.

[Question] Will you recommend that the cabinet make a basic change in our positions?

[Answer] What I will recommend to the cabinet, I will recommend. There are no differences of opinion between myself and our delegation, and the cabinet on the Israeli positions. What I am saying is more in terms of principle: There is a gap and a distance between the Egyptian positions and those of Israel. Ultimately, and midway, the Israeli Cabinet and the Egyptian Cabinet will have to decide whether they are prepared to go toward each other or prefer--according to the subject matter and their calculations--not to do so. But if the gap is not bridged, I estimate that there will not be an agreement. It is impossible to reach an agreement without reaching, ultimately, one single formulation, and one cannot expect only one party to take the steps toward the other party. I do not think it could be that way.

[Question] But, from what you told President Carter yesterday, can't one conclude that you are actually recommending that the level of the negotiations be raised to that of heads of state?

[Answer] I did not recommend this, but I would definitely do so. I would have been happy if this were so. I would have considered the negotiations much more effective if President as-Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Begin were here, no doubt. If they were here, with all their authority, and President Carter had intervened as he did at Camp David--entered one's room and then the other's--and they had the authority to make a decision--things sould have been much more effective than if Carter talks with me or with Butrus Ghali. I cable home and Butrus Ghali cables Cairo. Later the replies arrive and they, of course, are not continual negotiations, but a certain subject is raised with a certain answer, etc. I have no doubt that much more substantive negotiations could be held when not only are the people on the spot but the exchanges--this is not merely presenting a position or a move in a chess game, when, after a week, you make the second move--these are exchanges and the parties have to be influenced and find alternatives, whether verbal or substantive, on certain subjects [sentence as heard]. If the authorized bodies sat face-to-face, and with the intervention of Carter, things would have been much more to the point and efficient.

[Question] But the present composition of the delegations to the talks had been predicted. Do you feel that, somewhere, you have not been given a wide enough mandate to conduct the talks?

[Answer] No, this is not the question. However, the way things are being conducted here, as against Camp David--and I have dwelt on the difference, where at Camp David the delegation was headed by the prime minister, and it had the authority to make decisions on the spot--is not the case here, neither with respect to us nor with respect to the Egyptians. Well, in any such situation, there are certain advantages--that is, the cabinet feels much better about being responsible for every move when it is in the country, but this also has certain consequences.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, how would you define the teamwork on the Israeli delegation?

[Answer] I do not see any difficulties in anything. There is a clear division of functions, and I and those working with me are not dealing with the military issue. If legal formulations are required then Baraq and Rosenne certainly help the military team. However, each part, each component of the delegation has its own sphere of operation. The defense minister, who is part of the general headquarters, is the exclusive authority that decides on his issue. This is, of course, subject to the government's decisions.

[Question] The defense minister estimated at the beginning of the week that it is possible to end the negotiations by Wednesday. It seems to me that Mr Weizman continues to believe that the date he fixed is within reach. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I only want to express my opinion. I did not think so in the past. I do not think so now. I did not say this can be attained within 2 or 3 days, and I do not think so today either. I foresee difficulties, many difficulties. I repeat, objective difficulties--and the difficulties are sometimes objective even for both parties: for example, matters connected with the stationing of UN forces and guaranteeing that these forces indeed remain permanently in the territories. This depends on the UN Security Council and General Assembly and not just on the desires of the parties--that one party, wants this and the other refuses. However, to find the solution for this [words indistinct] or alternatives for this--this is a complicated matter. Well, I do not think that these negotiations--to be really completed, without leaving cracks and holes--can be concluded within a few days.

[Question] The U.S. CBS network has what it called Egyptian sources who said that the major problem in the negotiations is not Egypt and Israel, but Moshe Dayan. How do you react to this?

[Answer] I have not heard this. However, I am the head of the delegation, and I cannot see how Moshe Dayan can be an obstacle but for the positions he expresses. I assume that the two--Moshe Dayan and Israel's positions--are the same. Therefore, I assume that from the point of view of the Egyptian delegation, the negotiations could be immediately concluded if they received what they wanted.

[Question] Do you believe that in the wake of the difficulties that have developed, the U.S. President will take a more active part in future talks?

[Answer] Yes. I think that he will do this and is doing so already. Despite what he said--there are no difficulties and everything is alright--on the first day when we were called for a talk with him, the very next day, before 24 hours had even elapsed, he came to Blair House and said he wanted to learn of the differences and disagreements and wants to act to bring the parties closer. I assume he will not stop this and will continue to work for the achievement of an agreement between the parties.

[Question] What do you expect him to do in practical terms?

[Answer] If he did what we, what I wanted him to do, we should influence the Egyptians to accept our positions on matters concerning which I think they should accept our positions.

[Question] Sir, foreign minister, will the peace treaty with Egypt be achieved in the end, despite the present difficulties?

[Answer] I can say that I hope that it will be achieved, but I cannot say anything beyond this. I also share the position that we should certainly view this hour as an hour that may not come again, at least not soon. This is an hour that should not be missed. However, it is forbidden and impossible--I would not have been ready--to be a partner to peace at all costs, to accept everything that the Egyptians would want or reject to attain peace. If they are intransigent on central issues or ingredients--if the conditions are unacceptable--then despite our sincere desire and the historical importance of achieving the agreement, an agreement will not be achieved.

[Shilon] Sir, Foreign Minister, thank you.

CARTER HOLDS SECRET MEETING WITH WEIZMAN, DAYAN

TA211415Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The heads of the Israeli delegation at the Washington talks yesterday conferred with the U.S. President in a secret meeting. This was their second meeting with him yesterday, and in this meeting the U.S. President reported on the Egyptian positions that had been related to him by the heads of the Egyptian delegation in an earlier meeting.

Our correspondent in Washington, Shalom Quital, has learned that the meeting was held in the White House, and the delegation members entered through the back entrance to maintain secrecy.

The Americans have denied that this meeting occurred, but our correspondent emphasizes that the meeting was indeed held and lasted over 2 hours. Our correspondent says that President Carter is trying to influence Israel into taking new decisions on the eve of the departure of Ministers Dayan and Weizman for consultations in Isreal.

An internal consultation of the Israeli delegation is now underway in the Madison Hotel in Washington.

EGYPT SEEKS SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES IN CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA212004Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Egypt demands the introduction of far-reaching changes in the framework agreements achieved at the Camp David summit. This was learned by our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram. Our correspondent says that the Egyptian demands mar the principle of the demilitarization of the Sinai and introduce changes to the Israeli withdrawal line of Al-'Arish and Ra's Muhammad as established at Camp David. The Egyptian demands will probably be raised in the cabinet session, to be held Monday evening. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports. [begin videotape]

[Ram] The foreign and defense ministers will report in the special cabinet meeting next Tuesday [as heard] on the latest developments in the negotiations at the peace summit in Washington.

According to Israeli sources in Jerusalem, it is becoming clear that Egypt is raising demands that substantively deviate from the framework agreements reached at Camp David. The most outstanding of these are: marring the principle of the demilitarization of the Sinai, the use of the Sinai airfields for fighter planes, the stationing of missile batteries, the increase of military strength, opening the Sinai skies to fighter planes and the Gulf of Elat to Egyptian warships.

The Egyptians also demand a different line of withdrawal during the first stage of evacuation than that of Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad. I was told that the change is not big but significant from a security standpoint. These demands are in addition to the Israeli-Egyptian dispute over the level of diplomatic relations with the establishment of peace and the Egyptian demand that the peace treaty be reexamined after a 5-year period.

It was also learned today, from circles close to the defense and foreign ministers, that the heads of the Israeli delegation to the peace conference feel themselves tied too much to the repeated reports they have to give Jerusalem about the moves in the negotiations. The feeling prevailing within the delegation is that the need to receive approval for every move or step delays the progress of the negotiations and makes things more difficult.

In reaction, governmental circles in Jerusalem said today that this is done according to the government's decision. This is the proper, correct way of holding negotiations, and the government should not be presented with faits accomplis, even if this makes the process of negotiations more difficult. [end videotape]

The Egyptian Government spokesman yesterday denied reports that Egypt is trying to change the Camp David agreements. The spokesman said that Egypt always honors the accords that it signs.

DAYAN, WEIZMAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PEACE ON LEAVING U.S.

TA221322Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 22 Oct 78 pp 1, 4 TA

[Telegraphed by Ron Ben-Yishay and Ilan Kefir, YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondents in Washington]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told our correspondent before he climbed into the plane at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington: "I feel much better now than I felt at the beginning of the conference." In high spirits, he emphasized that if everything goes alright and the government in Jerusalem endorses the agreement reached in the wake of President Carter's personal intervention, it will be possible to end the negotiations by the end of the week.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said on this occasion: "We are leaving for Israel with a more optimistic feeling and hope to be back in Washington on Wednesday with the government's approval of the agreement."

The two ministers and those accompanying them home--Supreme Court Justice Aharon Baraq and the legal adviser Dr Me'ir Rosenne--seemed highly encouraged. Dayan said: "I hope that the government, and also President as-Sadat, will approve what has been achieved, so that we will be able to conclude the talks with a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt."

The foreign minister stressed that not all of the disputed problems have been solved but that he hopes for progress on these points when the delegation returns to the negotiations in Washington.

Turning to the U.S. correspondents, Moshe Dayan praised President Carter's contribution to the positive developments in the negotiations.

"Over the last 24 hours," Moshe Dayan said, "President Carter has helped both us and Egypt to overcome some of the serious problems that prevented us from moving toward an agreement. If an agreement is reached, President Carter will have played a large role in achieving it."

Circles close to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan expressed their belief that the government will endorse the agreement reached by a large majority.

(Our correspondent in Jerusalem, Arye Zimmuqi, reports this morning that the positive developments in the negotiations are not yet known in the capital).

Dayan Praises Carter Role

TA221336Y Jerusalem POST in English 22 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington--Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan last night said that significant progress in reducing the gap between the Israeli and the Egyptian negotiating positions on the peace treaty was achieved following U.S. President Jimmy Carter's personal intervention over the past few days.

Meeting with Israeli journalists here just hours before his scheduled departure for Israel, the foreign minister sounded much more upbeat in assessing the progress of the negotiations than on any other occasion since the talks opened earlier this month.

But he stressed that the new formulations accepted by the Israeli and Egyptian negotiating teams during their lengthy sessions with the President were subject to their governments' ratification.

Barring any unforeseen developments in the cabinet, Dayan said, the Israeli delegation could return to Washington on Wednesday to resume negotiations. He said he did not believe that President Carter was currently thinking of initiating a formal summit meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Anwar as-Sadat, although he certainly did not rule out the possibility that Carter would be in contact with the two leaders.

Regarding the major stumbling blocks involving any linkage between the Israeli-Egyptian treaty and progress on the West Bank, Dayan said that Israel could not accept any "legal" connection between the two issues, although he conceded that President Carter sees a political connection.

Answering questions here, Dayan praised President Carter, suggesting that the turning point in the negotiations here resulted from the President's involvement.

"We are very much closer to an agreement than we were a few days ago, before President Carter intervened," he said.

Dayan also disclosed that he has instructed the Foreign Ministry to postpone his visit to France, scheduled for later this month, because he would probably still be involved in the peace treaty negotiations.

Remarks on Arrival in Israel

TA221515Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Oct 78 TA

[Text] On his arrival in Israel, the foreign minister said that since President Carter's intervention in the negotiations with Egypt there has been much progress, and we have reached a very advanced stage toward understanding and agreement on joint formulas. Minister Dayan said that these formulas will be examined by the Israeli Government in Jerusalem and by President as-Sadat and his government in Cairo.

Mr Dayan said that if the government decides that the negotiations should be continued on the basis of the compromise proposals that have been consolidated, the leaders of our delegation will return to Washington and the talks will continue. The foreign minister stressed that Israel's basic position is that, from a legal point of view, the agreement with Egypt is not dependent on or linked to any other agreement, and we have not moved from this position.

On the same occasion, the defense minister said that the majority of the military issues have already been discussed in Washington and only a small part of the issues have not yet been consolidated into a recommendation to be submitted to the government.

Ministers Dayan and Weizman stressed that the Egyptians sincerely desire an agreement, and it is not trying to dodge or misrepresent the Camp David agreements.

CABINET MAJORITY LIKELY TO ENDORSE WASHINGTON AGREEMENT

TA221348Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch]

[Text] Prime Minister Begin's decision to recall Ministers Dayan and Weizman for consultations was made before it was learned of the new U.S. proposal for a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

It was assessed in Jerusalem yesterday, on the basis of Foreign Minister Dayan's optimistic report, that the very move of calling the ministers back for consultations has already achieved the result desired by the prime minister and has motivated the Americans to pressure the Egyptians into softening their positions.

Authoritative political sources in Jerusalem explained that the prime minister's decision stemmed from the need for a cooling-off period in the negotiations that will enable the Israeli Government to do some thorough thinking about the disputed issues. The prime minister also wanted to avoid subjecting Israel to pressure of the timetable of President Carter, who wants to reach a positive conclusion of the negotiations even before the 7th of November, the date for U.S. congressional elections.

The Egyptians have apparently given up their demand for a revision of the peace treaty after 5 years, and the Israeli approach regarding the essence of the diplomatic and peace relations during the different stages of implementing the agreement--an approach based on the principles determined at Camp David--has apparently been accepted.

It seems that this clause [concerning the linkage with the W. Bank and Gaza issue]-will constitute the major point of argument in the cabinet meeting tomorrow evening. [paragraph continues]

Several cabinet ministers, including Zevulun Hammer, Ari'el Sharon, Yizhaq Moda'i and Hayyim Landau, object to the demand for some linkage between the agreements on the Sinai and the agreements regarding the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Nevertheless, it is assumed that there will be a majority in the cabinet favoring endorsing the agreement reached between President Carter on the one hand and Dayan and Weizman on the other, an agrement that has received the approval of Prime Minister Begin. Nonetheless, certain implications for the coalition are possible if Dayan's and Weizman's explanations, in addition to the formulations brought before the cabinet, do not satisfy these ministers.

On Friday the cabinet held a long meeting to discuss the developments in the negotiations. The meeting was in the framework of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. No binding decisions were made after the meeting, and the prime minister was authorized to decide, according to his judgement, whether to recall Ministers Dayan and Weizmen for consultations in Jerusalem.

Today, immediately upon their arrival in Israel, Dayan, Weizman, Professor Baraq and Dr Me'ir Rosenne will hold consultations with the prime minister and a few ministers in Jerusalem. On Monday evening they will report to the full cabinet. Professor Baraq will not take part in the cabinet meeting, since his position as a Supreme Court Justice does not allow this.

Will Demand No Linkage

TA221355Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Excerpt] According to the assessments in Jerusalem the cabinet, at tomorrow evening's session, will reject Washington's "compromise formulas" if these leave room for doubt regarding the future of Judaea and Samaraia and if they form a linkage between the agreement with Egypt and an agreement in Judaea and Samaria. Is is assumed that the cabinet will also convene on Tuesday.

According to consultations held by the prime minister, it clearly seems that the decisive majority in the government supports this position.

The invitation of the defense and foreign ministers for "consultations" in Jerusalem is interpreted by some cabinet members as an expression of an Israeli protest against the United States for the course of the negotiations, in which the Americans adopted a negative attitude. In an earlier cabinet meeting it had already been proposed that the two ministers be recalled but that the decision to do so remain in Begin's hands. At Friday's meeting the issue was again raised, and it seemed that Begin tended to accept the proposal. The only reservation heard in the cabinet was that this may be misinterpreted and that some elements would view this as a sign of a crisis. On Friday afternoon the prime minister phoned Mr Dayan and told him that he, Weizman, Baraq and Rosenne should return to Jerusalem.

OIL EXPERTS LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON TO TALK WITH EGYPTIANS

NC221032Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Israeli oil experts left this morning for Washington for talks with Egyptian representatives. The delegation includes the director general of the Ministry of Energy, Yosef Vardi, and the director of the oil exploration project in southern Sinai, Eushia Ro'i. It is possible that a first meeting between the two sides will take place at the end of the holidays.

Our correspondent Yosi Melman has learned that Israel will ask Egypt to act according to precedents and international law. Since Israel was the one which discovered and developed the 'Alma oilfield in the Gulf of Suez, it has certain rights. It seems that Egypt is opposed to this demand.

ECONOMICS EXPERT TO JOIN PEACE TALKS WITH EGYPT

TA201316Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Our correspondent, Gid'on Zellinger, has learned that the chairman of the Interministerial Committee for Economic Affairs Related to the Negotiations with Egypt, 'Amiram Sivan, will join the Israeli delegation in Washington. It is possible that a minister who deals with economic affairs will also take part.

At the end of next week, the Interministerial Committee will conclude its work and give the necessary directions to Sivan. It seems that 'Amiram Sivan will leave for Washington in 2 weeks because of the committee's timetable.

ISRAEL DELAYS ARRIVAL OF PENTAGON DELEGATION

TA221439Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The detailed U.S.-Israeli discussion about the financial expenses involved in the IDF evacuation from the Sinai has been postponed as a result of a delay in the arrival of the Pentagon delegation to Israel.

This delegation was going to arrive in Israel on Saturday evening, but now will not arrive until the end of November.

Apparently, the delay in the delegation's arrival stems from an Israeli, not a U.S., initiative. The assumption is that this is connected with recent developments in Washington.

According to authoritative sources, the arrival of the delegation was postponed, since it was initially assumed here that its objective would be to discuss only issues connected with the establishment of two airfields. Therefore, the U.S. delegation was requested to delay its arrival. Only later was it learned that the U.S. delegation will include Pentagon experts who will be able to discuss all the subjects connected with the Sinai evacuation. However, by then it was too late to cancel the postponement.

BEGIN, SAUNDERS CONFER ON HUSAYN POSITION ON PEACE TALKS

TA201417Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 Oct 78 TA

[Text] A long talk between Prime Minister Begin and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders ended a short while ago. At the end of the talk Saunders said that King Husayn has not yet decided if he will join the peace talks, and he must find his way in the political labyrinth in the Arab world. Husayn asked for more time before he makes up his mind.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that during the talks the prime minister presented Israel's position and reacted to each clause noted in the documents carried by Mr Saunders.

The U.S. diplomat will apparently confer with Deputy Prime Minister Yadin the day after tomorrow. This evening he is going to meet with personages from the territories.

Saunders Comments on Meeting

TA202047Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 20 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpt] After the meeting with the prime minister, the U.S. envoy, Harold Saunders, was asked about the differences over the matter of Jerusalem and the settlements. He answered very diplomatically. [begin videotape]

[Saunders] I think perhaps I ought to let the Israeli Government answer that question. As I said, when the prime minister and I talked we were able, because of our warm personal relationship, to sit down as friends and analyze points on which we have differences. I regard that as the essence of the Israeli-U.S. relationships so I am never surprised when I find that we have different points of view. I am always pleased that it is possible to deal with these differences analytically as friends. We need to understand your points of view and then you need to understand our points of view on these issues. [end videotape]

The prime minister, on leaving the meeting, avoided talking with the waiting correspondents. The dissatisfaction in Jerusalem is not translated, at this stage, into public statements and arguments that may harm the negotiations. Israel, we are told here, prefers a policy of quiet diplomacy. I cannot make any statements, the prime minister apologized, the day will come when I will tell everything.

Meets West Bank Leaders

NC210625Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Arab sources in the administered territories said after U.S. diplomat Harold Saunders' meeting with Arab personalities from the territories that in his opinion the United States will not agree that Jerusalem should wholly be in Israel's hands, but he stressed that the problem of Jerusalem is difficult and complex.

The Arab personalities told Saunders that they want realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the dismantling of settlements in the territories, recognition of the sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the territories under the Palestinian flag and recognition of the Arabism of Jerusalem.

Saunders replied that in principle the United States recognizes the sovereignty of people living on the land, as on the West Bank and Gaza, but he did not say explicitly that the United States will recognize full Palestinian sovereignty in the territories.

The Arab sources told our correspondent that the Arab personalities stressed to the U.S. diplomat that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, and without the participation of the neighboring states a settlement would not be possible.

Urges Negotiating Team

TA211623Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders conferred this morning with Anwar al-Khatib, Jordan's governor of the Jerusalem District. Yesterday Saunders met in West Jerusalem with several personages from East Jerusalem and the territories and told them that in his opinion the United States will not agree that all of Jerusalem be in Israel's hands. However, he emphasized that Jerusalem's problem is difficult and complex.

Arab sources told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that Harold Saunders urged the notables to form a delegation that will represent Judaea and Samaria and participate in the negotiations on the future of the territories. He promised them that Washington will actively participate in the contacts about the future of the territories, just as it has done regarding the Sinai. Concerning the settlements, according to the Arab sources, Saunders said that the United States believes that public lands will be under the authority of the governing council, thus enabling the Palestinians to stop the settlements.

Tomorrow Harold Saunders will meet, at his request, with the head of the Labor Party. Shim'on Peres.

Yadin Meets With Saunders

NC221143Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that during their meeting this morning, Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin told U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders that the timing of his visit and the content of the answers he brought to the Jordanian king's questions do not contribute to the advancement of the talks with Egypt. Our correspondent points out that Professor Yadin was expressing the opinion prevailing in the cabinet.

JERUSALEM CONSIDERS SAUNDERS' VISIT FAILURE, ILL-TIMED

TA221442Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch]

[Excerpt] It is assessed in Jerusalem that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders has failed in his mission to convince Jordan and moderate Palestinians to join the negotiations.

Israel had earlier expressed its opinion that this mission does not stand a chance. Government circles said that the timing of the mission was unfortunate, that the mission impaired the chances of quickly concluding the Washington conference and caused Egypt to stubbornly insist on its demand on the linkage between the peace agreement and the framework agreement concerning Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

The government's dissatisfaction with the latest U.S. moves was openly expressed yesterday [as published] by Prime Minister Begin in a talk with Harold Saunders. The prime minister leveled criticism at President Carter's answers to King Husayn, both with respect to their timing and their content, saying they constitute a determination of a unilateral position before the negotiations. Saunders said that Carter's answers and his own remarks do not constitute a new position and are a reiteration of the well-known U.S. positions. [paragraph continues]

Israel believes that the repetition of these positions at the present time carries a grave political significance and that it limits in advance the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and the solution of the Palestinian issue.

ISRAELI POSITION ON WEST BANK LANDS NOT YET FINALIZED

TA?21501Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 Oct 78 p 10 TA

[By 'Amir Shapira]

[Text] The government has not yet summed up its position on the key question of the establishment of autonomy in Judaea and Samaria and on the future of the West Bank lands.

Government sources reject authoritative U.S. declarations which state that it was clearly decided in the Camp David agreement that the management of the land assets within the boundaries of the autonomy will be handed over to the autonomy institutions, thus preventing the possibility of additional settlements throughout the West Bank.

Details leaked from the Interministerial Committee, headed by Ben-Elisar, working to outline the Israeli position to be presented in the talks about establishing the autonomy, indicate the existence of a position paper which states that 700,000 dunams of state lands and 200,000 dunams of rocky lands will remain under Israeli administration. This relies on clauses in international law concerning occupied regions, which state that this right (of handling assets) is not denied Israel since the state of war has not ended in this region, and no treaty has been signed between the parties.

Arab elements in Judaea and Samaria, with whom both U.S. and Israeli contacts have been made on the autonomy issue, made it absolutely clear that it is pointless to talk about establishing the autonomy if Israel intends to take the responsibility for the lands and continue with settlement plans. This position was made very clear to Israel by U.S. elements and recently stated even by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders in his meeting with notables from the territories on Friday evening.

A government element yesterday treated Saunders' declarations (as they were reported) very gravely, saying that, as far as he knows, nothing has been agreed with the U.S. on this matter, nor will anything be agreed on before Israel has clearly worked out its position. Israel is seeking to settle this issue, but this will not be done before the end of the dialog with Egypt on the question of the Sinai agreement currently being discussed in Washington.

Concerning the document of the Ben-Elisar committee, the same element noted that the leak was intentional, in his opinion, and that additional leaks from the committee's discussions make it difficult for Israel to sum up and conclude the most vital and urgent issues.

This element estimates that the question of lands and their administration will be discussed shortly in the government, since it is a central issue that will decide the fate of settlement in the West Bank.

I have learned that this issue will be discussed along with another issue that deals with the authority of the autonomy regarding the return of Palestinian refugees to Judaea and Samaria, since, according to the U.S. version, the return of refugees will be permitted. [paragraph continues]

These refugees are considered absentees, and lands registered in their names in the past were given to the administration of the trustee for absentee properties and handed over to the Israeli Settlements Authority established in the Jordan Valley.

ALLON WANTS KNESSET COMMITTEE MEETING ON PEACE TALKS

NC211131Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Knesset member Yigal Allon has called on the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee to convene the committee without delay to hear a report from the prime minister on the developments in Washington. He requested that Ministers Dayan and Weizman be invited to this meeting and that it be held before any decisions are made regarding the continuation of the negotiations.

KOHEN, SHAMIR SEEK SPECIAL KNESSET SESSION

TA211818Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Knesset members Ge'ula Kohen and Moshe Shamir have asked the head of the Likud Knesset faction, Avraham Sharir, to call for a special Knesset session to discuss the state of the negotiations with Egypt. This came in the wake of reports about demands for additional Israeli concessions. The head of the Likud faction, Mk Sharir, told correspondent Asher Schwartz that he is now examining whether it is possible to convene the Likud faction executive to discuss the request.

The Liberal Party youth wing is asking that the party center be convened to discuss what they call a U.S. attempt to lead Israel with the elegance of smiles and compliments to a lame peace, an amputated country and a Jewish ghetto under U.S. protection.

BEN-ME'IR THREATENS NRP WITHDRAWAL FROM CABINET

TA212021Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpt] The head of the MAFDAL, Knesset faction, MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, said this evening that if the political deterioration, as he puts it, is not stopped, he will propose to the MAFDAL that it withdraw from the government and express no confidence. Mr Ben-Me'ir said this to correspondent Nahman Shay. He added that recent political developments prove that the U.S. intention is to subdue Israel and to lead it to a total withdrawal to the 1967 borders.

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee will convene in the middle of the week to hear a report from the prime minister about the talks in Washington. Mk Allon demanded that Ministers Dayan and Weizman also appear before the committee. Our correspondent says that the demand prevailing in the committee is that no agreement be signed without coopting the committee members into the process.

MK Glass Rejects Remarks

TA212025Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Text] MAFDAL Mk David Glass asked this evening that the faction institutions be convened in order to discuss remarks made by its head, MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, that he will demand the MAFDAL's withdrawal from the coalition if further concessions are made in the Washington talks. This was said on television.

MK Glass says that Ben-Me'ir's position is not accepted by the majority of the MAFDAL members and that it harms the government's ability to hold out in the present difficult negotiations.

MAFDAL ADOPTS DECISIONS ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

NC221235Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The MAFDAL Knesset faction has demanded that the powers of the Israeli delegation in Washington not be increased and that the decision the cabinet took before the delegation left for Washington should be carried out. Our correspondent reports that with these demands the MAFDAL faction was pointing to the principle that the government is the one negotiating with Egypt.

The MAFDAL faction also rejects the Saunders document and strongly opposes it. It opposes any linkage between the agreement on Sinai and the framework agreement on Judaea and Samaria. It demands a total demilitarization of Sinai. The MAFDAL faction also demands a comprehensive beefing up of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

MAFDAL faction chairman Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir explained that these resolutions are guidelines for the MAFDAL ministers in the government and the members of the faction in the Knesset in anticipation of the forthcoming discussions.

HOUSING MINISTRY CONTINUES BUILDING IN QIRYAT ARBA'

TA200921Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The Housing Ministry will continue to sell 20 apartments in Qiryat Arba' after the feat of tabernacles at a price ranging between 200,000 and 400,000 pounds. The ministry spokesman told correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the construction of 300 other apartments as well as the commercial center would continue. Our correspondent points out that huge posters distributed by the ministry calling on the public to come and purchase apartments on the feast of tabernacles were withdrawn in the wake of fears that this would create an unpleasant reaction during the political negotiations.

This morning the action committee of the residents of Qiryat Arba' blocked the entrance to the 'Amidar offices and the Construction Ministry offices in Qiryat Arba' claiming that the ministry was freezing its activity in the town.

NEW MAYOR OF BAYT JALA APPOINTED, OFFICIALLY APPROVED

TA191813Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Oct 78 TA

[Text] A new mayor was appointed today in Bayt Jala--(Farah Saba al-A'raj), who had been the mayor in the past. After the members of the new council elected him, the governor of Bethlehem gave him the official authorization. The previous mayor, Bishara Da'ud, was dismissed after having been found guilty of striking policemen.

At the appointment ceremony (Farah Saba al-A'raj) said that he would devote all his efforts to developing the town, in close cooperation with Bethlehem.

U.S. OIL COMPANY DEMANDS RIGHTS OVER 'ALMA

TA201157Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Oct 78 p 12 TA

[By 'Ido Dissenchik and Yuval Alizur in the United States, and 'Ezra Yanuv in Israel]

[Text] The Amoco Oil Company regards the area of the 'Alma oilfield as part of the rights it received from the Egyptian Government and it will conduct a legal battle against the Egyptians if it transpires that the oil from this field is not sold to Israel through the company after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

These remarks were made by the Amoco spokesman in Chicago, (Carl Mierdark,) in reply to the announcement by the spokesman of the State Department in Washington, George Sherman, that Egypt had agreed (in an appendix to the expected peace treaty between it and Israel) to sell Israel oil "under normal commercial conditions." Sherman said that Amoco was not a partner to the negotiations on this issue, which are due to begin shortly in Washington.

At first he said that the talks on oil matters between experts from Israel and Egypt would begin in Washington today. He later corrected his remarks, saying that the experts were on their way to Washington and that the talks would begin shortly. Israel's spokesman said that he did not know who would represent Israel in these talks or when they would go to Washington.

The Amoco spokesman confirmed that the company, which is a sister company of Standard Oil of Indiana, had been in contact with the State Department before the Camp David talks, but had not put forward demands because its position was known to all the sides involved.

The company is claiming that 'Alma is the eastern section of the Ramadan oilfield which it operates and from which it is producing oil. "Our rights extend very close to the Suez Gulf, but do not include any part of the Sinai."

This means that Amoco does not recognize the rights of the Neptune Company (which is registered in Canada) to the 'Alma oilfield, which is producing about 20,000 barrels a day. Nearly all the ownership of Neptune is in the hands of the Superior Oil Company of Houston, Texas.

It is known that this company intends to take part in the oil talks in Washington in its capacity as owner of the rights and operator of the field.

'Ezra Yanuv reports:

The Lapidot Company will soon transfer a drilling tower from the Nir 'Am site to the Ra's (Gera) region in the At-Tur area, to carry out a land oil drilling. This will be the third drilling which Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i intends to complete in the coming period, even before the negotiations are held between Israel and Egypt over the fate of this oilfield.

Today the Neptune Company is occupied with sea drillings in 'Alma 6 and D-2, which are a continuation of the drilling area of the company in the Suez Gulf.

In Nir 'Am signs of oil have been discovered and a drilling tower will soon be transferred to the area near the Erez Industrial Zone north of the Gaza Strip. This is the "Nahal Shiqma" drilling of the above company.

The drilling in "Gan Yavneh 4" has not gone well despite the hopes for it and in the next few days the drilling equipment will be dismantled at that site and will be returned to the (Helez) field.

MINISTER OF STATE AZMUN: NO LIMITS ON MEDIA

LD220902Y Tehran PARS in English 0735 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran, 21 Oct, (PARS News Agency)--The dissemination of news and the collection of information are the rights and responsibility of reporters, minister of state for executive affairs, Manuchehr Azmun told a National Iranian Radio and Television (NIRT) reporter today.

Azmun spoke following a circular by Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami to ministries and government organisations about informing public opinion about the programmes and actions of the government.

Obviously the circular did not mean that there was any limitation to the news, either for the broadcasting media or the press, added Azmun. Any limitation would be contrary [words indistinct] news policy, which is to inform the public about political, economic, social and cultural activities.

Reporters can go to the ministries and government organisations for news and these bodies are obliged to provide them with news of their respective organisations concluded Azmun.

ONE POLICEMAN KILLED DURING HAMADAN DEMONSTRATIONS

LD221104Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Demonstrations this morning in Shahpur and Ekbatan streets in Hamadan resulted in police interference. Despite police tear gas the demonstrators refused to disperse. Using burning tires as a barrier, they continued their march. Consequently, the police had to open fire.

Our correspondent in Hamadan reports that one policeman has been killed. The number injured as a result of the clashes is not known.

It is also reported that Aryamehr Univeristy students staged a demonstration, but there was no police interference.

FOUR SOLDIERS INJURED BY GRENADE IN QOM

LD221825Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] After a demonstration in Qom last night, a person hurled a grenade at a group of security officials. One officer and three soldiers were injured. The four received only superficial injuries, and they left the hospital after treatment.

According to a report by our correspondent, demonstrations were staged after the evening prayer at the courtyard of Hazrat-e Ma'sumeh Shrine last night. The demonstrators dispersed after half an hour.

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR SHAH

LD221826Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived in Tehran tonight with a special message from Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat for the shah. He was welcomed by the grand master of ceremonies at the Imperial Court, the Egyptian ambassador and a number of ambassadors from Islamic countries at the Imperial Court.